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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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TREMAINE MISS MARIE 2 WASHINGTON AVE TORONTO 5 43-R44

THE FRONT PAGE

Murder Prosecutions

WE DO not often view with alarm anything connected with the administration of justice or the operations of the police in Canada. They are not perfect, but little in this world is perfect, and their imperfections do not usually seem to us to be dangerous. But we confess to having been gravely disturbed by the comments of appeal judges on the proceedings in two recent Ontario murder trials, both of which resulted in a conviction and a sentence of death. In one case an appeal has been sustained and the convicted person freed. In the other an appeal is still under consideration as we go to press.

In Windsor a conviction was obtained in a murder which had considerably agitated public opinion because it seemed to be one of a series committed by a person of abnormal mentality. This conviction was obtained almost wholly on the ground of a "confession" which the appeal judges rejected in toto, severely condemning the police methods by which it was procured. In the Hamilton case an important part of the evidence was a "statement" by the accused which an appeal judge has described as not being a statement at all, and which was procured while the accused was in custody on the charge of vagrancy despite the fact that she had a perfectly well known domicile in the city of Hamilton.

The ground of such appeals is usually an alleged error of the presiding judge, either in the admission or rejection of evidence, or in the charge to the jury. We incline to attach more responsibility for these errors to the prosecution than to the judge himself. The judge has to make his ruling promptly, on the strength of such knowledge of the evidence and its sources and nature as counsel provide for him, whereas counsel know all about it and have considered it at length, and should be in a much better position to know whether it will stand up on appeal. There are indications of a growing tendency to attempt to bring in evidence procured by methods which are not uncustomary in the United States (and are somewhat less dangerous there because of the fantastic extent to which verdicts can be upset on technicalities) but are quite contrary to Canadian principles. The extraction of confessions from persons of weak will and great suggestibility is common in American procedure but is viewed with the gravest suspicion by all British authorities.

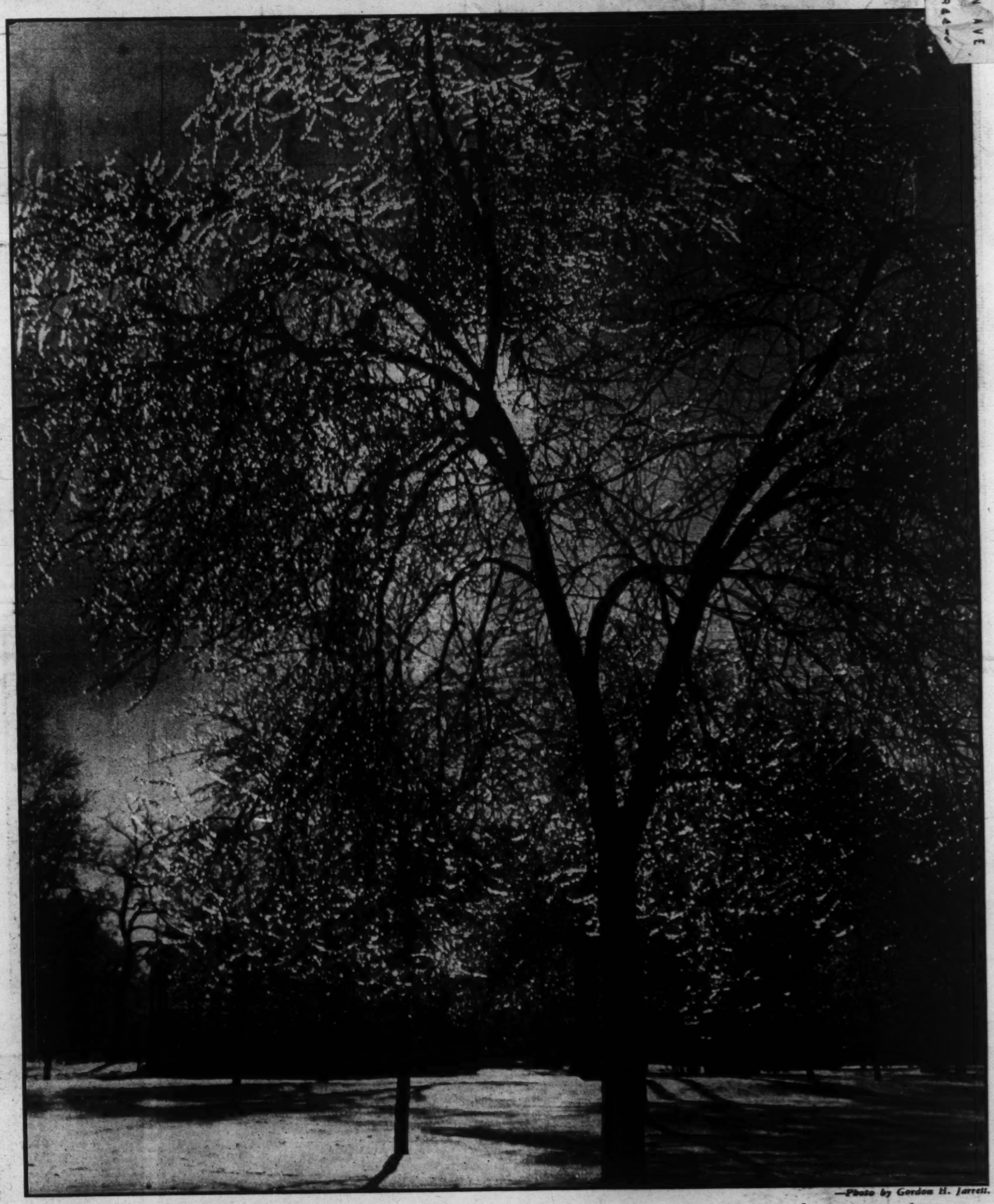
The conviction and sentencing of a person accused of murder is a miscarriage of justice so long as it is in effect, even if the sentence is never carried out. The anguish suffered by the convicted person and his relatives and friends is none the less great because of the possibility of a reversal, and there is always the chance—which in the Windsor case must have been a fairly good one—that no appeal will be taken because of lack of funds or lack of confidence in the prospect of success.

Of Dangerous Doctrines

IT MAY not be amiss, in view of our recent earnest efforts to assist in the maintenance of the legal rights of Jehovah's Witnesses in Quebec, and indeed anywhere else in the Dominion, if we make clear that this is due to no sympathy with their doctrines. We regard those doctrines as being of the most dangerous character; but we are not in favor of the suppression even of doctrines which we regard as dangerous, when that suppression has to be effected by the use of the executive power for the punishment of perfectly legal actions, and we are still less in favor of it when it is effected by mob violence.

The doctrine of Jehovah's Witnesses is based upon the belief in the immediate imminence of the Day of Armageddon, the final great battle between Jehovah and Satan. Those who desire to be saved in that day "must separate them-

(*Continued on Page Five*)



—Photo by Gordon H. Jarrell.

Bewitched by January's spell, trees in Queen's Park, Toronto, gleam with a coat of transparent armor.

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Exhibition Mirrors Evolution of a New France

"A Gentleman of Rome" by Jean Auguste Ingres, first-rate example of his early mellow style; head has warmth missing from later work.

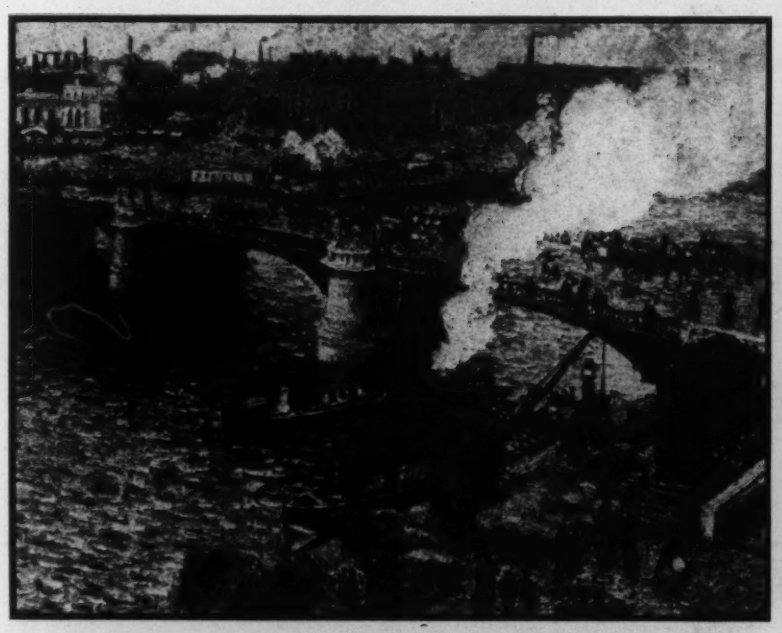
"Honfleur, Maisons sur le Quai" by Jean Baptiste Corot. Before Corot discovered his formula for producing misty, formless canvases of the Forest of Fontainebleau, he did many solidly-conceived works such as this.

By Paul Duval

THE most important purely French exhibition of art ever to be brought to Canada was recently opened by his Excellency the French Ambassador to Canada. It is now on view at the Art Gallery of Toronto. A cooperative venture, organized by the Toledo Museum of Art and the Toronto Art Gallery, its aim is to reflect the "Spirit of Modern France" and, as far as possible within that context, to display the versatility and richness of French painting. The resulting collection is a stimulating combination of sociology and art.

The languorous Court-art of Boucher, the penetrating pastel reporting of La Tour, the mainly sterile neo-classicism of David; the charm of Guys and the drive of Daumier; the muted reflections of Corot and the sardonic sneer of Forain; the easy brilliance of Manet and grandeur of Pissarro; the intimacy of Bonnard and the gaiety of Dufy; the righteous grumble of Rouault and the easy wit of Matisse; the stringency of Utrillo and the cerebralism of Braque—these truly contain the spirit of the French people.

There have been times when the French have not immediately recognized themselves reflected in their own art, but there is little in this exhibition, from the grim conscientiousness of Meissonier to the oblique humor of Ives Tanguy, which has not had its counterpart in French mores, manners and mind.



Camille Pissaro's "Le Pont Boieldieu à Rouen", from the collection of the Art Gallery of Toronto, is an impressionist work.

Large and brilliant, "Street in Tahiti" by Paul Gauguin from Toledo Museum.

"Les Baigneuses au crabe" a small but very fine canvas by Pierre Auguste Renoir, famed for his luminous figure designs.

"La Musique" by Henri Matisse. Richly-patterned canvas reveals the artist's typical late matter.

"Still Life with Oranges" by André Marchand, one of the few truly noteworthy younger French painters of today.

Fridolin Plans a Show with English Idiom

By JOHN COULTER

Last month, this distinguished writer ("Deirdre of the Sorrows", "Transit through Fire", "Turf Smoke", etc.) attended a performance of "Fridolinons 46" in Montreal, the show written and presented by the internationally famous star Fridolin. In a variety of dramatic forms, star, troupe and audience laughed at their French Canadian selves. "Can the theatre in other parts of Canada catch light and heat from this success in French Canada?" asks Mr. Coulter. Every masterpiece in an international repertory is first of all a regional play.

Fridolin—his real name is Gratien Gelinas — intends to offer English-speaking Canadians a revue in English, first in Montreal, then in Toronto and perhaps elsewhere. But he will not for long forsake French Canada; his art is vitalized from the ancient roots of his own people and his own land.

HAD I a million dollars to spend on promoting a living Canadian theatre, I know how I should use the first hundred thousand. I should invite theatrical groups all over the Dominion to travel to one place where Canadian theatre is already magnificently and gaily alive. I should invite them to share the pleasure that lately was mine in Montreal when, for the first time since I came to this country, I saw the theatre as it should be busy with its most inspiring and important job. Canadian troupers with a Canadian star were doing for their part of Canada, and in their own sort of show, something of what the Abbey Theatre did for Ireland, or the Moscow Art Theatre for Russia.

They were doing that without which no theatre anywhere can amount to much more than the public equivalent of an after-dinner bout of charades. For they were not merely diverting themselves with a game of dress-up-and-make-believe, but were using the theatre as an adult art with a national idiom, portraying on the stage the characteristic fooleries and failings of the common folk in that part of Canada. In monologue, dance, mime, through ironic mockery and witty jest and richly humorous burlesque, star and troupe and audience were having a gorgeous time together, laughing at themselves, at their own comic French Canadian mugs in their own French Canadian mirror.

There, after running night by night for eight or ten weeks, the show was still running. The house was packed, the neighborhood gathered in, grandparents, parents, courting couples, children, all ages and all social types and levels, entranced, lifted out of themselves, watching themselves in the common tasks of their average day, but now transmuted into this lively art, the whole deeply rooted life of the community flowering up spontaneously in spirited, vividly-colored show.

So, the French Canadians of Montreal passed before themselves in scene after scene: rising, dressing, cooking and eating, ironing the clothes, going to school or to work or to church, coming home again, cooking and eating again, undressing and going to bed to love and to sleep—the local panorama from the baby in the cradle along the mortal journey even to a pathetically comic, but truly imagined and therefore moving, vision of the soul, released at death, apologizing to God for such an undistinguished entrance into the house of paradise.

Such is the show called "Fridolinons 46," conceived, written, staged and presented by its star, Fridolin. He is Gratien Gélinas, having adopted and made his own in French Canada the marvellous *gamin* name, Fridolin.

—Photo by Karsh

It was eleven years ago at the cabaret "Mon Paris" that Gelinas, now in his middle thirties, developed the embryo of Fridolin in a series of monologues about Le Bon Petit Garçon et Le Mauvais Petit Garçon. Fridolin made his radio debut in 1937, was star of Gelinas' first revue in 1938. The sketches are real and human, their essence as true to all mankind as to Quebec province. Sets and costumes are made in Gelinas' workshop. The nucleus of his troupe remains the same each year.

Catching Light and Heat

In this writing I am not concerned to offer critical appraisal of the show. (Its quality—in a phrase—the virtues of amateur theatre with the *élan* of professional performance; its form, satiric monologue with expansions into danced and acted scenes.) What now concerns me is to know if the theatre in other parts of Canada can catch light and heat from this phenomenally successful theatre of French Canada.

If the life of the Maritimes, of Ontario, of the Prairies, of British Columbia, could be as entertainingly portrayed on the stage, these, together with "Fridolinons," should constitute at last the Canadian Theatre of which we have talked and talked and done so little else but talk that we ourselves become sceptical and bored.

There is theatre now in all these other parts of Canada; but what sort of theatre? Chiefly, more or less competent productions of the more or less shiney commercial plays of Broadway or Shaftesbury Avenue. I will say nothing now of the desolating folly of amateurs exposing their quality in "vehicle" plays—plays about people and circumstances of which they manifestly know nothing whatever, and which only the special professional talents of particular stars can make entertaining or even tolerable. I gladly admit that many producing groups, such for instance, as that now being run in Toronto by Mrs. Mavor Moore and her son Mavor, are working with enthusiasm and integrity to take from the library shelves and put on the stage plays of genuine dramatic merit that otherwise might not be seen. Admittedly, Canadian Theatre must have a place for masterpieces of the international repertory. But I do assert that there can be no theatre that is specifically Canadian until we have found playwrights to write, and directors and actors and audience who really do want and will concern themselves to get, good Canadian plays, shows as regional as "Fridolinons 46" is regional.

Under Our Noses

And I repeat what I have publicly urged many times: it is only by being true to what is dramatically stimulating in the life passing under our own noses in our own home towns that anything with more than regional significance can be written. Every masterpiece in the international repertory is first of all a regional play.

Gratien Gélinas knows this. He is unusually sincere and serious; an acute, penetrating, adult intelligence, a lively little man of inviolable artistic integrity, a superb little artist. He knows that he cannot imagine well, and therefore write well nor clown well, except out of his own observation and experience. But he is scrupulously faithful to his own experience, dealing solely in what he himself knows; and, above all, he is possessed of such antic genius that out of his regional stage cartoon he may yet give the world another "funny little man" as universal in appeal as is Charlie Chaplin.

There, when I consider it, seems to lie the core of the problem. One man of creative genius, given favorable conditions, can create a theatre. (Whether he can first create the favorable conditions, or lacking them can create nothing, I don't know. But could we at least try to provide the favorable conditions and see what happens?)

Symbolic Figure

I am sure Gratien Gélinas has the unique advantage both of his own gifts and of being rooted in a part of Canada where ideals, customs, faith, language, are common to everybody about whom and for whom he writes. In his art he is representative working-class French Canadian, *gamin*, or grown up. Such a symbolic figure may not yet be possible in any other Canadian province, even had any of them an artist of the calibre of Fridolin. Besides, French Canadians being sure of themselves, settled and contained in their French Canadianism, can, at least amongst themselves, laugh at themselves without fear of offence or loss of affection. So they can have a popular long-run revue, the theatre recreating and criticizing the life around in terms of comic but pungent satire.

I wished that theatre groups from all over the Dominion could visit Montreal and see "Fridolinons 46." But since that isn't possible, could "Fridolinons 46" be brought to other parts of Canada? I am afraid not. Because it would lack its French Canadian audience, and players and audience are the two poles between which the show sparks into light. The quick, spontaneous appreciation of every point could not be possible outside Quebec, the players would be chilled and the show would suffer. Besides, the language is the French Canadian *patois*, and some of the company may be almost as little at ease in English as are most Canadians, outside Quebec, in French. (I had my clues from an interpreter.)

Montreal Try-Out

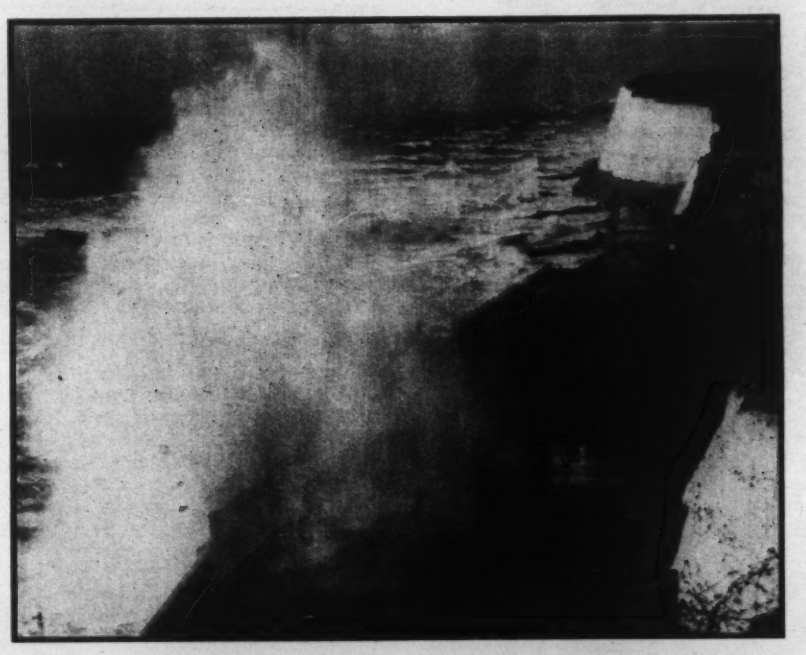
Yet if it is only in Quebec that "Fridolinons 46" can be seen in full bloom, I am glad to report that Gratien Gélinas intends to offer English-speaking Canadians a revue in English. He knows that what is needed is not a translation of his present script into the nearest English equivalent. He knows that a complete reimagining of the show in terms of the very different mentality whose natural expression is English, is essential. And this he now proposes to undertake. When all is ready, he means to try his revue with the English-speaking audiences of Montreal. They share with their French-speaking fellow citizens many of the trials and comedies of life in Quebec. Beyond that, there is plenty in the general social pattern of Canadian life to make theatrical entertainment that all Canadians can enjoy.

Then, if the English revue succeeds in Montreal, Toronto will next be played in a show adapted to Ontario nuances of rascality and folly. After that ...

It is not for want of trying, with all the blandishments of the big money and promise of international fame, that Hollywood and Broadway have not already taken Fridolin from us. Of course, they must see him and show him to the world. (Eddie Dowling, most perceptive of Broadway showmen, means to take care of that.) But I think Fridolin will not for long forsake French Canada; for he, too, is aware that nothing in the arts is of great good unless it be vitalized from ancient roots, of one's own people in one's own land.

Severe Floods Add to the Many Trials of Britain and Italy

As if the people of Britain hadn't enough to worry about, what with the crises in fuel and housing and other essentials in short supply, delivery strikes, etc., they have had to suffer repeated floods in many parts of the country. The above picture, taken from the air, shows the inundated district near Bungay in Suffolk. Hundreds of acres on both sides of the River Waveney, from Beccles to Mendham, have been under several feet of water, and roads have become completely impassable.



High seas all along the South Coast have caused considerable damage to property near the cliff edge. This gale picture was taken at Rottingdean, situated a few miles east of Brighton, on the Sussex coast.

Britain, however, is not the only country suffering from floods. Italy is having more than its share, and Rome, after years of drought, has recently been subjected to torrential rains. Deep water paralyzed traffic and communications, and stores and dwellings were flooded out. Above, a jeep is caught in flooded area around St. Peter's Square.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Immigration Gates Are Difficult to Open; Ads Say "Welcome"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADIAN National Railways advertised in a recent issue of the London (England) publication *Canada's Weekly*. The theme was "Canada has a place for you" and stated that "British subjects may now enter Canada freely."

I telephoned for information and the "freely" was then courteously but firmly qualified. I was told, for example, that single farm laborers are wanted and that there is little difficulty in their entry. But married men with dependants, particularly professional men who might have difficulty in getting a job, need substantial monetary backing. No sum is mentioned; "each case is judged on its merits."

If would-be immigrants can get a Canadian family to sponsor them—that is, find them a roof and act as fairy godfathers and mothers, it's altogether easier.

There's another rule. British subjects in the U.K. are not allowed to negotiate for a job in Canada and then go to it. This rule is designed to prevent flooding the Canadian labor market, but it is obviously likely to be a serious deterrent to a British technician.

On enquiry at the British immigration office in London I was told: "A Canadian-born man or woman coming to this country (Britain) and holding a Canadian passport is regarded as a subject of the British Empire and admitted without qualification." Thus overcrowded Britain has an open door for people from the Dominions but freedom of British Empire residence seems to be a one way affair.

The Round Table, published in London, and in Toronto by the Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., carries an article in its December issue headed: "The Determinants of Canadian Immigration Policy". The following is an extract: "The established doctrine is that the immigrant comes entirely at his own risk and peril. Contract labor is excluded. So are assisted immigrants, with appropriate exceptions, however, such as that for child immigration managed by the Fairbridge Farm School. A man who becomes a public charge must go back to his country of origin, if necessary at the expense of the transportation company."

If this is the attitude of one country of the British Commonwealth to another, the dreamers who wish for free movement of humanity round the world have a long way to go for the realization of their hopes.

N. H. MAPPERLEY

Chesham Bois, Bucks., Eng.

Headaches on This Side

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on the wisdom and humor displayed in your "Front Page" remarks (January 11) on immigration. This subject requires an inquiry by a Royal Commission. For years it was difficult, and now practically impossible, for *any* Britisher to enter our selfish portals. My own experience in trying to obtain permission for a Scot to enter Canada for August, 1946, as a tourist only, was beyond belief. Mr. Glen, minister in charge of Immigration, is a Glasgow immigrant himself.

As sponsor of this Scottish tourist I had to state my annual income, total assets, get wife's permission and answer at least a dozen other impertinent questions. Do not believe these immigration talks; they are all absolute eye-wash.

Belleville, Ont. JAMIESON BONE

Act of Brotherhood

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN PROFESSOR Kirkconnell's article (S.N., Jan. 4) "Tide of Anti-Catholic Propaganda Rising", appears a statement that this propaganda is "apparently organized and financed by the major Protestant denominations". Would Professor Kirkconnell kindly give us the names of the denominations that have taken this action officially?

In the last paragraph, he says, "The statesmanship that has succeeded in the Canadian Council of Churches, in achieving fruitful Protestant collaboration without loss of denominational individuality, can surely face legitimate points of variance with the Roman Church with dignity, intelligence and toleration." May I refer Professor Kirkconnell to an item in a recent Anglican *Church Messenger*, which is headed "Courtesy" and reads as follows: The following letter was sent by the Canadian Council of Churches to Cardinal Villeneuve of Quebec City, who has been ill in New York with a heart condition. The Council, under the presidency of our Primate, was meeting in Quebec.

"The Canadian Council of Churches, meeting in the historic City of Quebec, has learned with deep regret of the continued illness of his excellency Rodrique Cardinal Villeneuve. The Council has requested me as its president to express our sympathy, and to assure his excellency that we have remembered him in our thoughts and in our prayers. We would appreciate it if you would convey this message to his excellency."

I commend that action to the serious consideration of Professor Kirkconnell. It shows not only "dignity, intelligence and toleration" but also a spirit of real Christian brotherhood.

Ottawa, Ont. J. M. SNOWDON

Protestant Birth-Rate

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANK you, sir, for the publication of Professor Kirkconnell's article on anti-Catholic propaganda. The section on facts on population is particularly timely. Certainly the dwindling birth-rate of Protestants is a matter of alarm. If the outlook is discouraging, much of the blame goes to birth-control propaganda. Of course, much of the writer's material was presented from the viewpoint of a biased historian. It is probable that the net effect of his article will be the very opposite of the result he apparently desires. Professor Kirkconnell's contribution to this subject may do more to arouse lethargic Protestantism than all of the research of the Protestant Research Committee, and that would be very commendable.

Kitchener, Ont. M. SHANTZ

Fair Press

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS most gratifying to see the fairness with which SATURDAY NIGHT treats the very difficult problems of our national life. The analysis of the Quebec vs. Jehovah Witnesses feud (S.N., Dec. 28) is the most competent treatment of the affair that I have seen in the press.

Then comes Prof. W. Kirkconnell's article "Tide of Anti-Catholic Propaganda Rising." It is to be hoped that some of the sectarian publications, so eager to criticize the Roman Church, will give Mr. Kirkconnell's views the publicity they readily give to unfavorable scandal.

As a clergyman of the Church of England I am glad to have ready access to such unprejudiced newspaper articles. But then, SATURDAY NIGHT always tries to be fair in any controversial subject!

Maple Lake, Ont. V. R. BROWNE

Employed Wives

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANK you for your championship of the cause of the working wife and her husband. The Government has gone to all the expense and trouble of making up the table of deductions, so will probably pay no attention until it is forced to change its tactics (as it was before) by the facts of nurse, teacher and stenographer shortages that will no doubt reach the acute stage by April.

My dear Mr. Abbott, I wish you no ill.
But if the March weather should give you a chill,
If a trained nurse is needed and cannot be had—
I have to confess that it won't make me sad.

Saint John, N.B. MARION A. JONES

Little Affairs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TIME was when each copy of SATURDAY NIGHT had to be forced from out its paper wrapper with considerable prying and slashing. I am wondering whether that era has departed, for the last few issues have been miserable, little scrawny affairs that slid of their own accord out of their enclosures, to land a limp bit of tissue on one's desk. Surely there is still as much to write about in Canada and elsewhere as there was last year.

Can your subscribers look forward to a return to the former size?

Stavely, Alberta. F. G. BRISBIN

Ed. Note: Yes. For a short period issues have had seasonal decreases in size.

Failure of Democracy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

"SLAVERY by Popular Vote" (S.N., Dec. 14) by P. M. Richards, in which he quotes from Ballinger's "By Vote of the People" is timely but does not put its finger on the root cause of the failure of democracy. Secondary causes galore are mentioned. But historians of the democracies of Greece, Rome, France of the Napoleons, etc., do give us a fairly clear clue to a root cause of their failure.

In every instance *land* was private property and as the democracy advanced in population and efficiency, so also did the value of land. It became progressively harder for the land user to use land to any economic advantage because of its high rent and price. The result was the creation of a large proletarian class, the production of which had to be taxed for revenue while the land-owning class became parasites living luxuriously on the monopoly of rents and land prices. The taxes levied upon the production of the workers, be they slave or free, are always passed on in the price and are inflationary. But a tax upon the monopoly of land values is anti-inflationary because it brings land into full use and cannot be passed on to a consumer in any way whatsoever.

It seems to me that both Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Richards fully appreciate all the symptoms of the decay of democracy in every age. But is it not curious how these writers ignore such an elementary but fundamentally important aspect of the question as the incidence of taxation?

Hamilton, Ont. R. WYNNE

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to President Truman's recent declaration that the state of hostilities had ceased, wants to know where.

•

One of the most frequent questions asked in the Finance Minister's mail is reported to be: "Can I pay my income tax and still make both ends meet?" The reply is—yes and no.

•

The days when it was the business of church dignitaries to warn their flocks against the hazards of fire and brimstone seem to be no more. The other day a British bishop devoted the whole of his sermon to the importance of increasing coal production.

•

Digest This One

From a letter in the Montreal *Star*: "How many big-sized rabbits would it take to make a coat for a two-years-old girl? I would also like to know how to make a bread pudding."

Before committing ourselves about the rabbits, it is necessary that we should know if the bread pudding is also intended for the little girl.

•

"It is doubtful," writes a contributor to a monthly review, "if man has descended from the apes." But all the same, we would not venture to suggest that he is altogether stationary.

•

A Canadian press wire from Rhos, Wales, reports that the Undeb Cymru Fydd is trying to keep the Welsh language alive. How can it die so long as Undeb Cymru Fydd?

Since advising our readers that it was still too early to report the first robin, stories in the press state that the bird has been seen in Ottawa, Toronto and Windsor. We suspect, however, that this is the last robin of 1946 who missed the flight and is now hitchhiking its own way south.

•

John Hopkins University scientists have announced an accidental discovery which indicates that radio reception is possible without power service, tubes or antenna, from a piece of frozen metal. This probably explains the weird noises we sometimes hear coming from our apartment radiators.

•

Depressing

A New York financial paper quotes the pathetic case of an executive who, because of high taxes, can allow his wife only $1200 a month for housekeeping. And what an awful feeling the lady must have on each pay day, knowing that she must wait another month for the next.

•

Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, suggesting that civilization is being destroyed by "the genius maniac," offers the wry suggestion that all bright babies be killed in infancy to save the world. We didn't know there was any other kind of babies.

•

Headline in New York paper:
QUICK END TO STRIKE THREAT OF 900 HEARSE DRIVERS

Thus averting what might have been a deadlock.

•

A music critic in a New York paper: "The performance of Wagner's 'Lohengrin' at the Met was not distinguished. The conductor kept a firm hand on his orchestra and the singers were heard as well as seen."

A frequent mistake made by the best conductors.

As guest of the C.B.C. for several weeks, Professor Bernard Heinze, permanent conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra and principal music director of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, is currently making a concert tour of Canada, conducting performances by Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver symphony orchestras. He is also conducting a 50-piece orchestra for the Trans-Canada network "Sunday Night Series".

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

selves from the political, religious and like systems or organizations, which honor men and dishonor God". The concluding phrase is not a limiting one; the Witnesses believe that all political and religious systems honor men and dishonor God; they assert that "religion", in the sense of religious organization, "is the opposite of Christianity", and that all secular or political authority is an invasion of the right of Jehovah to rule the world.

As a philosophy, and as a scheme of conduct, this seems to us to be both preposterous and, if it became widely accepted, extremely dangerous to the foundations of the democratic state—foundations upon which rests even the ability of the Witnesses to propagate their doctrines. But a democratic state whose people are so easily led into egregious follies that a majority of them, or even any large proportion, can be led up this fantastic alley is hardly worthy to be a democratic state, and indeed hardly likely to maintain itself as such in any event. The Witnesses differ from the Communists (to whom Mr. Duplessis is fond of likening them) in that they appear to have no intention of attempting to replace the present form of government with another more to their liking by revolutionary means. The Communists quite frankly propose to establish Communism in any country as soon as they can get possession of the engines of power, and without the slightest regard for the wishes of the majority of the electors. They are therefore infinitely more dangerous than the Witnesses; and yet we question whether a wise state, even with a view to its own preservation, would undertake to suppress the teaching of their doctrine so long as it is not associated with an immediate incitement to illegal acts. (When the Communist party was actively opposing military service in the war against Germany it quite properly was suppressed, but at that time Mr. Duplessis was manifesting no disapproval of it whatever, and it was approving of him as energetically as it could.)

It is one of the problems of democracy that its fundamental doctrine requires it to tolerate the teaching even of doctrines opposed to its very existence. The truth is that democracy is a political system suitable only for people who are intelligent enough to appreciate its merits; it cannot be maintained among people who can be persuaded that it is not the best system. And we incline to believe that people are far more likely to maintain it if all the conflicting substitute nostrums can be freely peddled among them, than if they are all driven underground with the result that one or two of them, specially suited (like Communism) for underground propagation, will grow and flourish. Martyrdom, in addition to being very helpful to the seed of the church, is also an excellent fertilizer for other kinds of seed.

A Karsh Volume

READERS of SATURDAY NIGHT and especially those who remember the days nearly ten years ago when the genius of Yousuf Karsh as a portrait photographer was first being revealed to the world in our columns, will welcome the news that his achievement is at last taking more durable shape than the periodical press can give, in a luxurious volume of seventy-five of his most notable portraits, issued by Ziff-Davis of Chicago and New York and Harrap of London, under the title of "Faces of Destiny" ($6), and handled for Canada by Ambassador Books Ltd.

Ranged in strict alphabetical order to avoid not only personal but international jealousies, these pictures justify the title of the book. They are pictures of the makers of the present world — almost all of the makers except Marshal Stalin, who has not come within Mr. Karsh's far-flung focus. And they are pictures which reveal the character of each world-maker as a great play reveals its protagonists—in strong lights, in vivid expression and gesture (the hands are in full play in nearly every picture), in the flash of temperament that Karsh knows so uniquely how to evoke in his sitters.

Each portrait is accompanied by a little story by the photographer telling how the sitter struck him and often how he (and Mme. Karsh) managed the sitting. In these Mr. Karsh has shown a literary skill and a liveliness of style that will not wholly surprise anybody who has heard him lecture. There are naturally several Canadians in the list, but the great majority are almost equally divided between British and American notables. Each portrait is full page size and a perfect example of photo-engraving.

Nothing more apt has been said of the Karsh style than the remark by Bruce Downes, in a critical survey printed on the dust-cover, that the "command to look" is "extraordinarily persuasive". In many cases it is little short of mesmeric; one feels a physical presence, much as the victims recently hypnotized by the B.B.C. television performance must have done. In his Foreword Mr. Karsh admits very gracefully his early indebtedness to this weekly. We in turn admit to a great deal of pride in having had some small share in launching the world's greatest living portrait photographer — now a "certified" Canadian citizen—on his career.

THE DARK MIRROR

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Open the Gates

ADVOCATES of "selective immigration" for Canada may imagine that they are cherishing, if they have not invented, a novel idea in statesmanship. May we commend to their consideration the following sentences from "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire":

"The narrow policy of preserving, without any foreign mixture, the pure blood of the ancient citizens, had checked the fortune and hastened the ruin of Athens and Sparta. The aspiring genius of Rome sacrificed vanity to ambition, and deemed it more prudent, as well as honorable, to adopt virtue and merit for her own wheresoever they were found, among slaves or strangers, enemies or barbarians.

"During the most flourishing era of the Athenian commonwealth, the number of citizens gradually decreased from about thirty to twenty-two thousand. If on the contrary we study the growth of the Roman republic, we may discover, that, notwithstanding the incessant demands of war and colonies, the citizens, who, in the first census of Servius Tullius amounted to no more than eighty-three thousand, were multiplied, before the commencement of the social war, to the number of four hundred and sixty-three thousand men, able to bear arms in the service of their country."

The lofty assumption that you and me and the man-next-door are the People of Canada, that our merits are the merits of the nation and our demerits, even if such exist, are inconsequential, would give the ghost of Edward Gibbon much entertainment, could that close-reasoning shade appear among us.

SONNET CLV

(A composite of 14 sonnets by Shakespeare.)

WHEN I do count the clock that tells the time (XII)
As any mother's child, though not so bright, (XXI)
With means more blessed than my barren rhyme, (XVI)
To speak of that which gives thee all thy might; (C)
When I have seen by Time's fell hand defaced (LXIV)
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart, (XXIV)
And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste, (XXX)
And all my soul, and all my every part, (LXII)
Then hate me when thou wilt, if ever, now; (XC)
Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day: (LXXV)
When forty winters shall besiege thy brow (II)
Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (XVIII)
Against that time do I ensconce me here, (XLIX)
Not making worse what nature made so clear. (LXXXIV)

J. E. PARSONS.

Our Stateless Persons

WE RATHER sympathize with the gentleman who has written to the Montreal *Star* to suggest that the impressive ceremony by which various persons were formally endowed with Canadian citizenship in the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa the other day might have been made even more impressive if the authorities had brought there also a few Canadian-born Japanese and gone through the performance of ceremonially depriving them of *their* Canadian citizenship, as a preliminary to deporting them to Japan under the terms of the still extant and perfectly constitutional Orders-in-Council.

The gentleman in question, who signs himself P. J. Blackwell, does not however state the full effect of the recent decision of the Privy Council. He suggests that anybody except a North American Indian can be deported and deprived of citizenship; but the truth is that even a North American Indian, who has not an ancestor in the world who can be assigned to any part of the world outside of Canadian territory, can be deported and made a citizen of no country.

That is one of the amazing things about deportation plus denaturalization; you can make a person stop being a Canadian citizen but you cannot make him become a citizen of any other country, General MacArthur has undertaken to admit to Japan the Canadians whom we send out there, but even General MacArthur can hardly convert them into Japanese citizens if they do not want to be so converted, and a great many of them most emphatically do not.

There have of course been stateless persons before this, and indeed the Nansen passport was invented for the purpose of enabling them to move about the world. But there have never before been stateless persons who were made so by the actions of Canada, by the signature of the Governor General attached to an order-in-council of his Canadian advisers, without the slightest semblance of a judicial inquiry to ascertain whether they had done anything to make them unworthy of the citizenship to which they were born.

MOTHER'S TWELFTH NIGHT POEM

I'VE helped the little boys run their trains
And the little girls dress their dolls;
And I've said "Merry Christmas" again and again
And "Happy New Year" till it palls.
I've exclaimed over coats, and admired diamond socks,
And I've said "Oh what beautiful skis!"
And I've wished on the cake and eaten the tarts
And asked for the recipe please.
I've frozen my toes watching children skate,
And I've gone down the slide at the hill;
And I've said to my guests, "Don't go, it's not late",
When I wanted to say "You here still?"

So now—

I'll dress no more dolls and I'll run not a train,
And all invitations to skate will be vain;
And I'm going to bed early and getting up late,
With my book and my couch I'll have many a date.
When I want to say "No" I'm not going to say "Yes".
For ever? Well, just till next Christmas, I guess.

DORIS CHARLESWORTH SMITH

AT THE CONCERT

MORE than amused, and less than elevated,
We are suspended in a wordless space,
Complex with harmony, shaped with quick grace,
Unshaped as quick, emptied and then sated.
Wondering how ill the concert should be rated
The music critic sits in the choicest place
And carps and puckers in grotesque grimace
Till word and quip with wordlessness is mated.

But I am void of judgment: only sound
Flows in at all my gates like a vast river;
I flow and am dissolved, and so deliver
My drop of self to an ocean without bound.
And music's imperfections are so small
On its expanse, I hear them not at all.

KENNETH BOULDING

MOONLIGHT IN PENTECOST

YONDER on Anticosti the moon burns
And melts the south-south-east; then, golden, free,
Spills out a lava path across the sea,
Coppers the sleeping village, thrusts and turns
Its probing, fiery fingers in the ferns.
Moulding the past with what is yet to be,
Its yellow glow suffuses, flows through me,
Is gathered to Aurora's far concerns.

Now from this midnight high escarpment seat,
I see the wooden houses stir awake
Trembling in dream of fear and flame and frost;
And think how once when faith was young, did meet
Such fires as these, an incandescent lake
Of holy purpose, that first Pentecost!

Leo Cox

LIVING AHEAD OF ONE'S SELF

NOW in this frigid January
My pen must be a Maytime fairy,
If I would hit the Magazines.

From woodland fastness, rocky den,
The timid wild folk creep
To taste the glory of the glen,
To make an end of sleep;

For Editors—a race accursed,
Although in general well-versed
And full of literary beans—

For snows are changed to dancing rills,
The north wind's ire is done,
And crocuses and daffodils
Throw kisses to the sun.

Must show astonishing finesse
To get the "book" in time for press.
You see what that vagary means!

The poplar's topmost peak is bare,
Save for a bluebird trilling.
The white birch stretches to the air,
The maple veins are filling.

A bard with chilblains and a cold
Puts on two sweaters, to unfold
The ecstasy of Springtime scenes.

And I, my spirit winter-bound
For loss of your beguiling,
Weep at your laughter's kindlier sound
And melt before your smiling.

Pile on the logs and SHUT THAT DOOR, there are too many drafts about!
I have to write of picnics, love, of green canoes and speckled trout.

J. E. M.

War Criminals Are Not Martyrs in Jap Eyes

By PERCY G. PRICE

In the trial of Japanese war criminals the court procedure is democratic. Defence counsel have the same rights as the prosecution. The democratic character of the court has impressed the Japanese. The people generally have little sympathy for the men who led their nation into trouble and will refuse to regard them as martyrs. The writer, a Canadian who has lived in Japan for many years, recently returned, after an absence of six years in Canada.

Tokyo.

OUR jeep sped past the ruins of Nogi Zaka Shrine where General Nogi, the great hero of the Japanese-Russian war, is enshrined. We passed the burned out shell of Holy Trinity Church and then on past the ruins of the palaces of the princes of Japan. We finally arrived at a great gate guarded by two American military police where we had to show our tickets of admission. We drove up a slight incline and then along in front of a great building, once the Japanese Military Headquarters. It had been blackened, as so many other buildings had been, to camouflage it from "the devils which fly in the sky and drop fire from above."

There were four in our party. Two of us had tickets to the Majors' section and two to the Colonels'. We asked the military police at the door how we could have them changed so that we could all sit together. He directed us to a certain room number and going there we found the chief language officer, a born-in-Japan missionary whom we knew quite well. He had the change made for us and we all secured seats in the Colonels' section with a splendid view of the whole Court. That language officer was a kind of court of appeal when differences arose as to the exact meaning of the Japanese expressions used.

We had a few minutes to spare before the Court opened. The gallery at the rear was filled with Japanese. On our left were two elevated rows of seats for the defendants. On our right were the flags of the nations represented on the bench, all draped together. In the front were desks for the judges, elevated as were the seats for the defendants.

The first thing that caught my eye was what looked like a lecturer's desk on the floor of the court room. But afterwards I found that counsel addressed the court from this desk. It was connected with a sound system which made the speaker clearly heard in all parts of the room. There was no loud speaker but every one in the hall had earphones. In front of me there was a little lever attached to the desk, and by shifting the lever I could get the language I wanted. There were levers for Russian and French as well as English. As the counsel spoke in English I heard both the English and at intervals the translations into Japanese. Each of the defendants had ear phones though some did not always use them. There were tables for counsel as is usual in court rooms and a special row of seats for the press.

Faces from Front-Pages

When the time came for the court to open, everyone in the room rose to his feet as the defendants, guarded by the American M.P.'s, filed in. They were barely in and standing at the back of their seats when the judges came in. After the judges were seated everyone sat down and the Court began the work of the morning.

I had a printed list of the defendants in my hand. I had no difficulty in picking out Tojo, Araki and Hirota whose faces I knew quite well. Araki still wears his long moustache. Most of the other men I did not recognize as they came into the headlines after I had left Japan, in 1940. I particularly noticed Kido who was the Minister of the Imperial Household during this tragic period. One of the defendants, Hiranuma, was missing. It was announced that he was ill. At one time, when Viscount Saito was Premier, Hiranuma was rated as the chief Fascist leader. When finally he became Premier and did not demonstrate aggressive leadership in action, his own followers were not satisfied.

As one viewed them all together they did not look like a group of fire eaters who turned the Far Eastern conflict into a European one and planned the Japanese drive which carried them through Hong Kong, the Philippines, Singapore and Burma and the islands of the South Pacific. Perhaps the life of confinement and worry of the trial had taken all the joy and hope out of life for them. I noticed that as the case proceeded a motion picture operator was taking shots at the line of defendants, perhaps seeking to record for posterity the impression which the evidence made on the different men. "How are the mighty fallen!" was the thought that crossed my mind as I looked at these men who made such fateful decisions, resulting finally in the downfall of their nation.

Nations in Judgment

There were eleven judges on the bench with Cramer of U.S.A. presiding. Great Britain was represented by Patrick and Canada by McDougall. There were judges also from India, Netherlands, Australia, China, U.S.S.R., France, New Zealand and the Philippines. Our visit was made when the evidence leading up to the attack on Pearl Harbor was being reviewed, a time of very special interest. Associate Prosecutor John W. Finelly took the speaker's stand and presented many documents in evidence from which he read portions. Some of the evidence taken at a preliminary hearing was also presented.

Much evidence was presented but all I will attempt to do is only to refer to special items which specially impressed me. One was the letters of Prince Konoye to the Emperor, resigning from the premiership for the third time. It was a moving letter and in speaking of himself he used not the personal pronoun but his own given name. He was obviously deeply stirred by the fact that he had not been able to lead his country out of the difficult position in which they found themselves. They had been unable to conclude the "China Incident" as that war was called. He spoke about the War Minister, Tojo, urging action. He, Konoye, still hoped that the relations with the U.S. could be worked through by diplomacy but obviously Tojo did not think so. Konoye would not lead his country into a war with the U.S., a measure he evidently thought unwise, but as the Army was pressing for action he felt obliged to present his resignation. The war with China began while he was Premier so that he felt a special responsibility. He committed suicide by drinking poison and died before he could be apprehended.

Another interesting piece of evidence was the message of Nomura, then Ambassador to the United States, to Tokyo, urging the Government in Japan to release him from office. He felt that he was in a "hypocritical position". This message and also Konoye's resignation were written with a passion that one hardly expects in documents of this kind. The Government did not release Nomura but after some time sent Kurusu as special envoy to act with him.

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John J. McHale

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documents, it was evident that the U.S. had been demanding that Japan withdraw from China as the only acceptable way to solve the "incident". It was likely that Konoye would have yielded to some extent to the American demands but Tojo would not do so. In his opinion the army must carry through what they had undertaken. Tojo felt there was a time for action and that they were in danger of letting slip a favorable opportunity.

It should be borne in mind that about this time Germany was attacking Russia. Had that attack been successful, as Japan thought it would be, then it would be a long time before America could bring her strength to bear on the East with a victorious Germany on her hands. The attack on the U.S. was not the foolhardy thing it seems now. Japan hoped to gather in the oil and rubber of the South and the coal and iron from China. Given time, she felt able to meet any foe sent against her.

Smoke-Screen

My surmise is that Nomura suspected that Tojo was making use of the Conferences in America as a cover for preparations for hostile action and spoke of his position being "hypocritical". He wrote as follows: "I don't want to continue this hypocritical existence, deceiving other people. Please do not think I am trying to flee from the field of battle but as a man of honor this is the only way open for me to tread." It had been presented in evidence on the previous day that the order to attack Pearl Harbor had been issued November 3, over a month before the actual attack. Had Nomura and Kurusu been able to come to terms with the Americans, the orders to attack could have been countermanded. From all appearances it looked as if Tojo and Togo had little hope of coming to terms with America.

Evidence given the following day showed that on the foreign minister Tojo's own admission, the Emperor had repeatedly told him to make sure that diplomatic negotiations must be broken off before any attack on Pearl Harbor. Togo said that he had discussed the matter of the final cable sent to the Emperor by President Roosevelt with Tojo and Kido. They did not mention the matter to the Sovereign because "the opinion was that such a step would not contribute toward the satisfactory settlement of negotiations between the two countries."

It is not my purpose to submit the evidence presented nor judge it. To review and pass judgment on the evidence is for the judges who will give us their judgment in due time. I was impressed, however, by the mass of authentic evidence that was submitted and there can be no doubt that the historians of that critical period in human history will have an abundance of material on which to present their judgments. Among other evidence presented was the diary of Marquis Kido, the Minister of the Imperial Household, which recorded the different conferences at which the Emperor was present and the decisions arrived at.

Democracy at Work

The procedure of the Court was democratic. The counsel for the defendants had just the same rights as the prosecution. Several times when the prosecutor was relating the evidence, the counsel for the defendants interjected and registered their objections to what he had said when it appeared his statement had exceeded the evidence submitted. It is said that the democratic character of this court—placing the prosecution and the defence on precisely the same level—has impressed the Japanese, their judges and lawyers. It is likely that the Japanese procedure will be altered to correspond to the practice of the International Tribunal. One gets the impression that every facility is given the defence to present their case. There is no evidence of revenge or vindictiveness. No one is to be considered guilty until proved to be.

One wonders what effect these trials will have on people in general. Do they think that these war leaders of the nation are being persecuted and unjustly treated? Is there sympathy for them in the hearts of the people? If so, I have heard nothing of it nor do the people act as if they had a keen interest in the trials. Many think that these are the men who led the nation into trouble and they should take what is coming to them. There is no indication that they will be regarded as martyrs who suffered for the nation.

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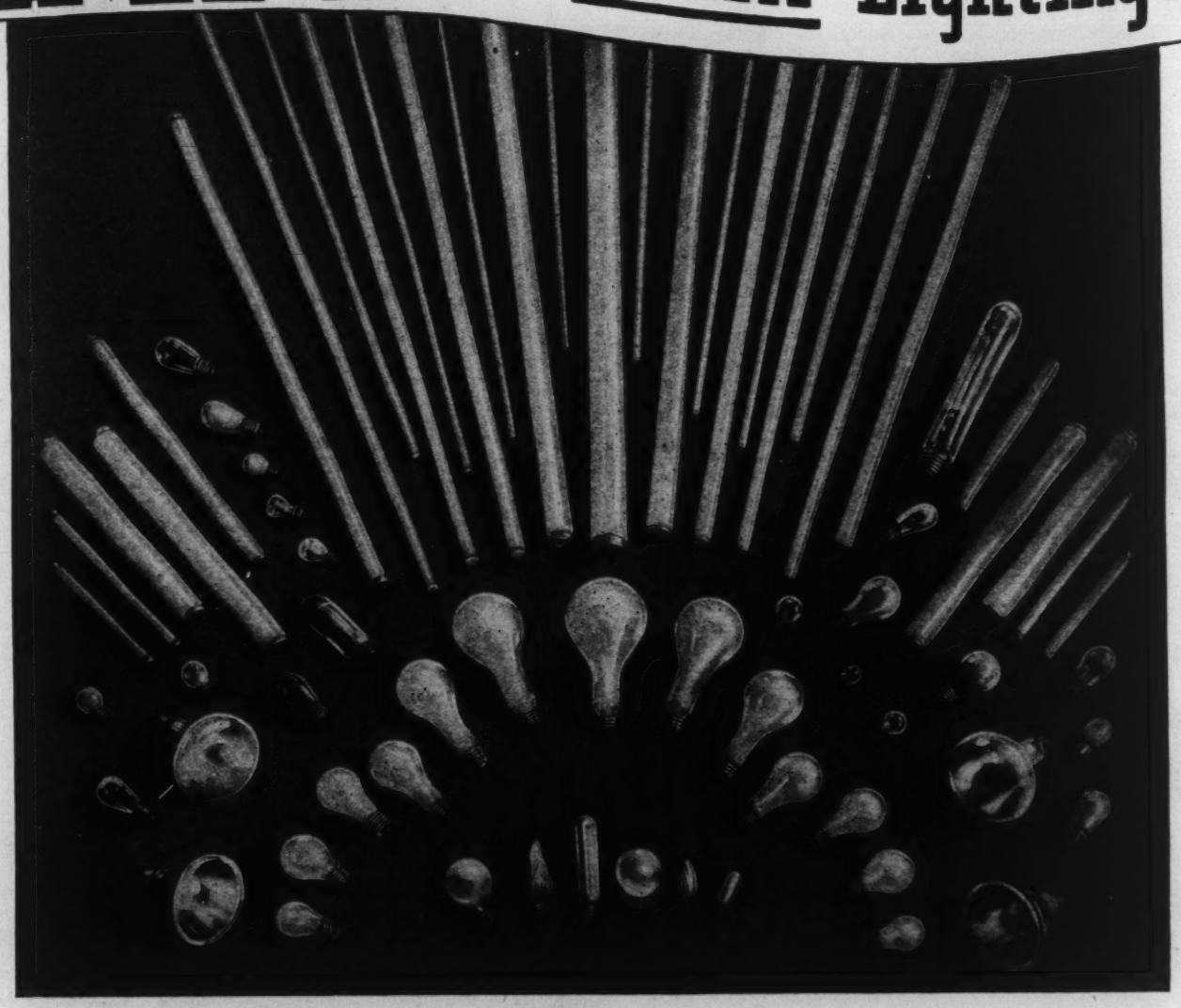

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OTTAWA LETTER

A Rigid Per Capita Formula for All Provinces Would Be Unjust

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

FAR too much comment about the latest turn of events in Dominion-Provincial Relations has been useless and irrelevant name-calling and hero-worshipping. Of close examination of the merits of the New Brunswick protest against the B.C. formula there has been little; and still less in the way of constructive proposals for a new formula likely to be acceptable to all.

Before going any further, one may as well point out that exactly equal per capita distribution of grants, subsidies or benefits has never been possible, that it hides under a specious and plausible front the gravest kind of unfairness and inequity, and that if a dead-set is going to be made by all provinces against any negotiations without exact per capita equity, the whole problem is inherently and forever hopeless.

Not much attention has been paid to the reason why British Columbia was successful in pressing its claim for some variation of the strict $15 per capita formula, though the facts are readily available. But before coming to them, let us see whether New Brunswick has ever benefited by departure from a strict per capita application of Dominion grants. And, since Premier McNair has been complaining that it is British Columbia which will benefit at New Brunswick's expense, let us compare per capita receipts of the two provinces from some earlier legislation.

The statutory and interim subsidies, for example, before the war:

	N.B. per capita	B-C. per capita
1933	$3.10	$1.22
1937	3.65	2.14
1939	3.56	2.14

Or, for another example of Dominion payments which were not confined to a strict per capita rule, take the payment of Family Allowances to these two provinces:

Payments for Family Allowances (12 months ended Nov. 1946)

	Per Capita
New Brunswick	$24.23
British Columbia	$15.61

"Sauce for the Goose"

This is not cited in contention that New Brunswick has been more favorably treated in either case than British Columbia, but merely to show that if New Brunswick insists on holding British Columbia to exact per capita equality in the new tax suspension agreements, she exposes herself to a counter-charge from British Columbia that what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. The blunt fact is that in dealing with nine provinces of the greatest diversity in wealth, age-patterns, industry etc, formulas cannot possibly be devised which will treat every one exactly the same, and that if the per capita formula is rigidly adopted, it will actually wreak grave injustice all around. It would be like a farmer with a large family of all ages insisting on every member doing exactly the same amount and kind of work, and drawing exactly the same amount of rations.

I confess to having a good deal of sympathy with Premier John Hart's position. He inherited a tradition from his predecessor of uncompromising opposition to any negotiations with the Dominion Government which would involve the surrender, even temporarily, of tax fields. Yet he saw further than most provincial premiers the national value of single taxation in the corporation and personal income tax field, and the possibility of using fiscal techniques to fight depressions. He came down here in August, 1945, anxious to cooperate with all other premiers and the Dominion Government in a better redistribution of revenues and responsibilities.

Yet, when the Dominion Government did produce its formula, it was such that it could not possibly be accepted by British Columbia without engendering in that province a very grave sense that it was being grossly discriminated against. Indeed, it was sure to be rejected by the people of British Columbia. The original $12 per capita offer of the Dominion was reasonably fair right across the Dominion except in its application to two provinces. It left P.E.I. with no fiscal margin at all for growth, and it offered British Columbia a minimum substantially less than that province had been getting for the surrendered taxes in 1941.

Compensation Problem

When, in 1941, the Dominion asked the provinces to retire from the personal and corporation income tax fields as a war measure, it naturally was prepared to offer compensation. It was not easy even then to devise a fair offer. Should it be what the provinces had been collecting in that field? Here were the 1941 collections, province by province, of these income taxes:

	(thousands of dollars)
P.E.I.	252
N.S.	1,611
N.B.	2,450
Quebec	20,586
Ontario	28,964
Manitoba	5,055
Saskatchewan	2,093
Alberta	4,081
B.C.	12,048

Thus British Columbia, with a population (then) of 818,000 was surrendering a tax field which had been worth over $12 millions, or nearly $14 per head; while New Brunswick with 457,000 people gave up a tax field which had been yielding less than $2,500,000, or less than 40 per cent of that sum per capita. Yet New Brunswick is now complaining quite bitterly that in the new substitute tax agreements British Columbia is geting an intolerable advantage over itself. If, in 1941, British Columbia surrendered a tax field proved in practice to be worth at least twice that of New Brunswick, but at the end of the war accepted without challenge exactly the same per capita sum as New Brunswick, would not the people of British Columbia have a strong case for charging discrimination?

I know, of course, that this line of argument has already been met by Premier Drew, who refuses to accept the fact that British Columbia was exhaustively exploiting its provincial income tax field in 1941 as a reason for any discrimination. But the whole problem illustrates how impossible is the attempt to do justice by blind adherence to some rigid formula.

Obviously there is a very strong appeal about "exactly equal treatment" for each of the provinces. But it has never been possible. A special grant was given to New Brunswick when it entered Federation in the first place, so that it was getting $1.25 per capita while Ontario got only 48 cents. The Duncan and White awards were both special grants to New Brunswick (as one of the Maritime provinces) which were not paid out to the six other provinces. It is a poor time to get too uncompromising on the issue of exact per capita equity, and New Brunswick is not in the strongest position, as a province, to insist upon it.

The fairest of all formulas, probably, are those based, as is the Australian system, upon real fiscal need under which subsidies are calculated to bridge the gap between tax revenues and necessary expenditures, both being calculated at the national average. These "fiscal need" grants aim at placing every province in the same position, so that by taxation of average severity it can enjoy educational and social welfare services at a national average. The Rowell-Sirois Report recommended the system for Canada. Unfortunately, it too has weaknesses: it is very vulnerable as between jealous and competitive states, especially if there are cultural and religious issues to add fuel to the usual political flames. It should be obvious that this problem of devising a fair financial formula is not a simple one, and that it will not yield to mere name-calling.

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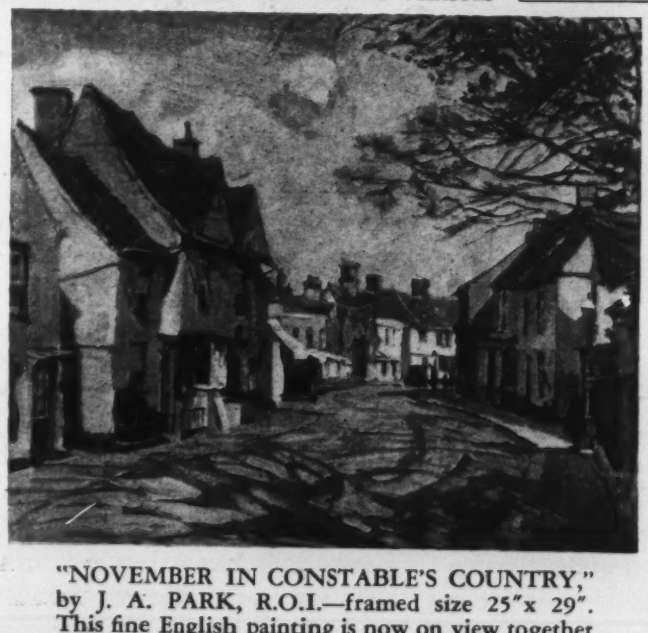

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Can Science Ever Find the Core of Truth?

By J. E. MIDDLETON

Is science too highly regarded by the general public and the scientists? A recent book reviewed here may correct the growing notion that all things in this marvellous universe are soon to be made plain, easy and "understanded of the common people" by inductive reasoning buttressed by mathematics.

The author, Dr. Alfred Still, an eminent physicist and engineer, reviews in his book all that was known or suspected about magnetic attraction in ancient and mediaeval times and then places before us the knowledge of today, gently intimating that it is a matter of names and formulae rather than of reality. He wonders if the "shell of appearance" can ever be shattered.

HIGH satisfaction at the achievements of science in recent years may be understood. Students of natural phenomena in all countries record their findings and from this accumulated material the thinkers begin to speculate. Similar manifestations, it is thought, may be governed by a law hitherto unknown. From a "hunch," which, in more dignified terms, may be called an inspired guess, some genius puts forth a theory, imperfect, ragged at the edges. A mathematician translating it into his particular symbolic language comes up with an equation, not at all ragged; an apparent finality, which only other experts can understand.

But it can be tested by observation. Experiments multiply until there is general agreement that the theory must be true. Scientists preen themselves. Writers in magazines and newspapers tell of the frontiers of knowledge being pushed back. Amateur prophets gaze into the future and perceive wonders of comfort and convenience for the human race and "Jones's Law" goes into the text books as a thing settled forever.

This way of progress from ignorance to knowledge was illustrated in the development of atomic fission, which, so far, has added neither comfort nor convenience to humanity. Doubtless the conception that mass can be translated to force in a relation that mentions casually the square of the velocity of light, in centimetres, is majestic, if not terrible. But much nonsense has been written about it. Has the mystery of nature been solved? Is mankind on the plain road to absolute knowledge? Has Science unveiled the Universe? Scarcely! Does anyone know any better now than 10 years ago why snow comes in crystals, no two alike? Why each single blade of grass is unique? Why anything exists as it is, or appears to be?

"Soul of Lodestone"

These questions come up after reading "Soul of Lodestone" by Alfred Still, (Oxford, $2.75), a scientist of the first rank, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a Fellow of the similar organization in London. It is a book to cool the heated imagination of persons who are about ready to prostrate themselves before the god of Science, knocking their foreheads nine times on the pavement of the shrine.

For Dr. Still looks at a piece of stone which the chemists say is composed of three molecules of iron and four of oxygen. He sets it down beside a piece of iron and, lo, the iron leaps to it and sticks there. Or he rubs a piece of iron with the stone and transfers to it the same power.

And today he, or anyone else, doesn't know the *why* of this phenomenon. The all-powerful scientist of our times is in exactly the same position as Thales, one of the "seven wise men of Greece," who lived, and, no doubt, flourished, six hundred years before Christ. Thales suggested that the lodestone had a soul. The modern professor of physics speaks about a magnetic field, an unreal thing, a theoretic conception beyond proof, comparable to the aura which some visionary people say surrounds the body of a living man and disappears at his death.

This is not a criticism of the scientist whose genius in discovering the *how* of multitudinous things has greatly widened the range of knowledge. He has been a pioneer in a thousand fields and mankind is greatly in his debt. But the *why* of any one of the thousand happenings in each of the thousand fields is beyond him. That is to say the Universe and all within it is a mystery. Speculation is inevitable, but human solution impossible.

One thinks of Job's musings on the Creator, "Which maketh Arcturus, Orion and Pleiades and the chambers of the south which doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number. Lo, he goeth by me and I see him not."

But Dr. Still is no speculator; rather an assembler of ancient and modern theories concerning the magnet and its wonders. He quotes Aristotle's hesitant approval of the soul-notion of Thales. He cites the opinion of Empedocles that all things have emanations and pores; that the emanations of the lodestone drive the air out of the pores of the iron which are so constituted that they receive them avidly. Every suggested reason for magnetic attraction advanced through the Middle Ages is presented. All of them are curious but the author ridicules none. He is an explorer rather than a critic.

Polite Doubts

He has a chapter on the origin of the magnetic compass and mentions the ancient stories of imaginary lodestone islands that would draw the nails out of any ship that approached them. So he comes to William Gilbert of the Elizabethan era who had the inspired guess that the earth was a magnet and that magnetism was a sort of life impelling the globe to revolve on its axis. Even the author's doubts are polite. This quotation reveals the spirit of his inquiry.

"We have made much progress, it is true, during the past three centuries and we no longer seek reality by picturing streams of impalpable magnetic matter. We employ letters of the alphabet to denote various apparent and hypothetical quantities, and we arrange them in very interesting, but profoundly intriguing, patterns. Then we make some more experiments and modify the pattern so as to accommodate our latest findings. It is a pastime of absorbing interest. But, should we ask any modern physicist how it comes about that a steel knife is drawn towards the lodestone he will not be able to tell us."

This same quietly satirical humor frequently appears in the book, especially in the final chapter entitled The Modern Touch. Here he discusses the mystery of time, its use as a fourth dimension and the "space-time continuum" of the mathematicians. Then he wonders, with the philosophers, if any theory will ever shatter the screen of appearance and bring us face to face with reality.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

An Income Tax Bedtime Story

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

OF COURSE, you're much too young yet to worry about Income Tax. Still you're old enough to know some of the facts, so I'll try to explain where Income Taxes come from and how they start from a tiny beginning and grow and grow until they get to be the great, big Income Taxes we see all about us today.

Of course, you've seen pictures of the Income Taxpayer in the newspapers. He's a sad-looking little man and his hat is usually too big for him and his coat too small. Then his pants' pockets are always turned inside out and he wears a worried puzzled expression. It's the puzzled expression, perhaps, that I had better try to explain.

Long ago, before World War II began, the Income Taxpayer paid two taxes, one to the Provincial Government and one to the Dominion Government. The taxes, however, were quite small and so uncomplicated that a taxpayer who could do simple fractions could fill out his tax form himself.

When World War II came along, however, all this was changed. The taxpayer now paid all his taxes to the Dominion Government which naturally had a lot of important financing to do. You might think this would make things simpler for the taxpayer. As it turned out, however, it didn't. Not only did the taxes get bigger and bigger but the tax forms now became so complicated that he frequently had to hire a chartered accountant to do his paper work for him. And it didn't help his book-keeping at all when the Government decided to give him a family allowance. For as it worked out, the Government tucked the family allowance into his incoming pants' pocket, and he was then required to transfer it to his outgoing pants' pocket and hand it back to the Government. He often reflected it would be simpler if he didn't get any family allowance at all, but he consoled himself with the thought that a person with nothing whatever in his outgoing pocket didn't have to pay the Government back, and that if he could only reach that state of happy insolvency he wouldn't have to pay it back either.

Well, when World War II finally ended it was decided that something would have to be done about the tax system. So all the premiers of all the provinces were called together at Ottawa. The Income Taxpayer didn't attend the conference of course. He just hung round outside waiting for reports and hoping against hope that they would get things systematized so that his tax forms could be simplified. He even dreamed that if they really went to work on it he might eventually get his taxes noticeably reduced.

But the more he listened and read the papers the more discouraged he became. It seemed that the Dominion Government had grown very much attached to the Income and Corporation tax fields and wanted to be free to roam in them at will. So it said it would like to rent the fields from the provinces and pay them all a $15 a head subsidy. The smaller provinces which had never been able to make their fields pay very well were willing to rent them out on a sharecropping basis. But Ontario and Quebec said "No!" very loudly. They said they were very much attached to these fields themselves, and besides, they didn't like the Dominion Government anyway. They said it was an Undesirable Tenant and they would never dream of renting. They declared they would never sacrifice the Provincial Autonomy which was their sacred trust.

SO discussion went on and on, getting more and more complicated and sometimes vanishing into algebraic formula. The Income Taxpayer couldn't make anything out of it. He tried reading the papers and all the Liberal papers made it clear that the Dominion Government was Robin Hood and all the Conservative papers proved just as unassailably that it was Captain Kidd, so before long the Income Taxpayer's head was simply reeling. This didn't bother the Government, however; for as everybody knows, if you're going to take anybody's wallet it makes things simpler if you knock him briskly over the head first.

In the end the Conference broke up with a loud slamming of doors and nothing accomplished. So the Income Taxpayer sat down and tried to figure things out. He could see that Provincial Autonomy was a noble conception and that the dignity of the provincial premiers was a splendid spectacle; but it soon became clear to him that if these were to be maintained he was going to have to pay for them, with two income taxes instead of one, along with so much extra paper-work that it made his head ache to think of it.

After a while the Premier of Ontario made a speech. There was not the slightest chance, he declared that the Ontario Government would sign a Dominion-Provincial agreement, which would centralize power in the hands of an incompetent Government at Ottawa. He had never sounded more firm and high-principled and the Income Taxpayer had never felt worse. For no matter how hard he tried to feel like a great province whose glorious future was at stake, he couldn't feel like anything but a small taxpayer with no future at all, unless somebody signed something quick. It wasn't long, however, before things began to brighten a little. Saskatchewan agreed to sign and so did Manitoba and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. When British Columbia came in the Income Taxpayer heaved a sigh of relief. "Now we're getting somewhere," he thought.

AS IT turned out, however, he had heaved his sigh of relief too soon. He usually does. The ink was hardly dry on the British Columbia agreement before there was a roar of outrage from New Brunswick. It was quite useless to explain to New Brunswick that British Columbia hadn't broken the rental ceiling. It had come in on an alternative agreement. It was equally useless to offer the same alternative to New Brunswick, because in politics things that are equal to the same thing are never equal to each other. So New Brunswick said that if British Columbia was going to be Teacher's Pet, it wasn't going to play; and it wasn't long after that before most of the other agreements began coming apart at the seams.

Of course, all this was lots of fun for the politicians. But it was no fun at all for the Income Taxpayer. The only thing he could really be certain about was that when the party was over he would be the one who was left to pick up the check; and he didn't know how much it would be or how many cashier's wickets he would have to visit before he got things settled. He felt that his Government was very unsatisfactory but there didn't seem to be a thing he could do about it.

Well, Henry Thoreau did something about it a hundred years ago. When he decided that his Government was unsatisfactory he simply told his Government's representative that he had decided not to pay his poll-tax any longer. So they put him in jail, which didn't bother him a bit. For he soon figured out that by not paying his poll-tax he was free and the real prisoners were the poll-tax payers who were strolling about outside the bars. When a friend came along and paid his poll-tax for him, he couldn't have been more indignant.

Of course, I don't expect you to grow up to be Henry Thoreaus. And maybe it won't be necessary. It's quite possible that by the time you grow up somebody will have managed to straighten out the income-tax distribution problem and you won't have to worry about a thing, except of course, where to find the income tax.

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Mr. C. Malim Harding has been appointed General Manager. Mr. Harding was formerly Assistant General Manager and has been in the employ of the Company since 1933. The Directors feel that it will be a matter of gratification to the Trade and Shareholders that the son of the founder of the Company succeeds to the general managership of the Company after a distinguished career Overseas with the Royal Canadian Artillery. He retired in 1945 with the rank of Colonel.

Mr. E. A. Mott, who has been Vice-President of the Company since its inception, has retired due to ill health.

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Sudanese Prospered in Anglo-Egyptian Rule

By CHARLES LOW

During the last 50 years, the condition of the Sudanese has changed from abject misery to prosperity. In agreement with the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, the future Governors General were chosen by the British Government. Lord Kitchener was the first Governor and he, with his successors, successfully carried out the arduous work of reorganization.

First, order and justice were restored. Then agriculture, education and transportation were developed. Contributing to the Sudan's present prosperity is cotton growing. British aims have been to hasten the day when the Sudanese will be able to decide their political future for themselves.

EGYPTIAN claims for the restoration of its full sovereignty over the Sudan, which are the subject of discussion between the British and Egyptian governments, have been insistent for many years now. In the light of these claims, it is interesting to glance at the modern history of this great African territory which is half the size of Europe.

It is a history culminating in a remarkable half-century of Anglo-Egyptian co-administration, during which the condition of the Sudanese has been raised from one of abject misery to one of order and prosperity.

That history really begins in 1820, when Mehmet Ali, then Governor of Egypt under its Turkish sovereign, determined to bring the Sudan under Egyptian control.

Misrule of the worst kind followed Mehmet's taking-over of the country. The last thought of the Turkish, Albanian and Circassian officials who were entrusted with the administration seems to have been the welfare of the people, and slave-raiding became one of the principle occupations. Official reports during the next 50 years show that conditions were abominable.

With the appointment, in 1870, of Sir Samuel Baker as Governor of the Equatorial Province, the first attempt at reform began. Baker Pasha was succeeded, three years later, by a youthful Colonel destined to rise to tragic fame in the Sudan. This was Col. Gordon, who had for his deputy a man with a remarkable knowledge of the Sudanese peoples—the Austrian-born Slatin Pasha.

With characteristic energy and drive, Gordon tackled the suppression of the slave trade and succeeded in introducing some measure of order. Later, as Governor of the whole of the Sudan, he embarked upon two years of vigorous reform; but with his retirement and the appointment of Alouf Pasha, the old injustices began again.

The fanatical preaching of Mohammed Ahmed alias The Mahdi, found fertile soil in the misery of the oppressed people, and his crusade against all Turks and infidels, in which categories were included Egyptian officials of every grade, soon gained a considerable following. Massing his tribal levies, in 1883, the Mahdi destroyed Hicks Pasha's army of 10,000 which had been sent against him; while his lieutenant, Osman Digna, defeated an Egyptian army of 4,000 at El Teb. Gordon, now General Gordon, was hastily despatched to the Sudan, with instructions to withdraw the official military population.

Controversial Story

What followed is a very controversial story, reflecting, it must be admitted, but little credit on British efficiency. Gordon only partially succeeded in his task, and was himself besieged in the capital—a siege, the tragic finale of which is too well known to need more than mention. Lord Wolseley's relieving force arrived too late. Khartoum was captured by the Mahdi in January 1885, and Gordon met a hero's death. It was the beginning of the 14 years' descent into the abyss for the Sudan.

Lord Wolseley's army withdrew, leaving the Mahdi in full control to plan the invasion of Egypt itself, a project defeated by his death. Egyptian power in the Sudan had been completely destroyed, and before long, the troubled fortunes of the Sudanese had plunged to an even lower level than under the regime of Mehmet Ali.

The Mahdi was succeeded by the Khalifa Abdullah, under the grossness of whose tyranny the country's population was reduced in 12 years from over 8,000,000 to under 2,000,000, partly by epidemic smallpox and other diseases, but largely by the savage and constant warfare which raged through the land.

Those 14 years of misery and barbarity in the Sudan were not a time of idleness in Egypt, however. Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, was carefully building up a force with which to wipe out the mistakes and failures of the past. In 1896, this force completely destroyed the Khalifa's armies and captured Omdurman, Abdullah's capital. Not only was the heavy yoke of the Khalifa lifted forever from the land, but French designs on the Sudan, which had brought an expedition to Fashoda, were decisively disposed of.

By the joint military and financial efforts of Great Britain and Egypt, the Sudan had been recovered, and the parts the two countries had jointly played in the reconquest of the territory were acknowledged in the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium establishing joint sovereignty, by which agreement it was provided that the future Governor General should be appointed on the recommendation of the British Government.

The first Governor General to be so appointed was Lord Kitchener, who, on going to South Africa, was succeeded by a long line of distinguished administrators, by whom, through nearly 50 years, the work of reorganizing and building up the life and prosperity of the Sudan has been pursued with dynamic and unfailing energy, though with a minimum of public recognition under British inspiration and direction.

Before anything else could be attempted, order had to be restored where anything approaching real order had long been an unknown quantity. Then came the creation of a judicial system and the development of transport and communications with the outside world. Agriculture has been encouraged, in spite of the difficulties presented by the fact that the peoples of the Sudan are still largely nomadic.

Wandering Nature

The same difficulty—the wandering nature of the tribes—has hampered the development of education; while, when the whole work of Government has been provided for out of a revenue that is less than four dollars per head of the population, there is little surplus left to meet the needs of would-be educationalists. If, however, progress in primary education has been slow for only about 10 per cent of the children are attending school, a very considerable beginning has been made in higher education, of which the Gordon Memorial College—now of university status—and the Kitchener School of Medicine are the crowning achievements.

The two main factors in the establishment of the present prosperity of the Sudan are undoubtedly cotton growing and transport. It was at the beginning of the present century that the British Cotton Growing Association began experimenting with Egyptian seed; and, in 1913, the British Government guaranteed a loan of $12,000,000 for irrigation work and railway schemes. Today much of the world's finest long-staple cotton is grown in the Gezira and around Kassala, exports of cotton exceeding in value all other exports combined while the Sudan contains 2,000 miles of railway, linking up with motor transport services to the Belgian Congo and Kenya.

More than 40 years of untiring labor and vigorous cultivation of the possibilities of the land have transformed what was formerly one of the earth's plague spots into a settled and prosperous country with revenues which normally exceed the expenditure, with a flourishing agriculture and thriving towns.

Since 1910, the Governor General has been aided in his rule by an Advisory Council. Local government has been fostered, and a bigger part in administration entrusted to native officials and to the tribal chiefs. British aims throughout have been, in the recent words of Mr. Bevin, to move forward to the day when "the Sudanese will be able finally to decide their political future for themselves".

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FLORIDA
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Mr. Simpson Opened a Store 75 Years Ago

By JEAN TWEED

Next month Canada's second largest retail merchandising concern will celebrate its 75th anniversary. When Robert Simpson turned the key of his new store for the first time, Toronto was a relatively small town, Canada had only six provinces and the plans for the Canadian Pacific Railway had just been formally approved.

How did Mr. Simpson's business grow to its present size? Part of the answer, at least, is in this story.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, things were looking up. Alice had just made her first visit through the Looking-Glass; Mr. Phileas Fogg travelled around the world in the incredible time of 80 days; and Mr. Robert Simpson turned the key of his new store in Toronto for the first time.

Probably even Mr. Simpson himself didn't realize how wisely he had chosen both his time and his location. It was the beginning of the nationalist expansion era for Canada, when the first Canadian business magnates were emerging. The Dominion of Canada now numbered 6 provinces, and the Canadian Pacific Railway plans had been formally approved. Toronto was not to remain a small town much longer.

The actual time of the fateful key-turning was late in April, 1872, but the present Simpson company will celebrate its 75th anniversary next month with a generous quota of sales, displays and publicity, February being a slow month in the merchandising business. In Canada, 75-year-old businesses are not yet a glut on the market and although the Simpson company is not the largest merchandising firm in the world it ranks second in Canada.

From 1896 Simpson catalogue.

Here's a 1947 cyclist.

Like most characters in Canadian history, it can be said too of Mr. Simpson, "of his early life little is known." Beyond the facts that he was born in Elginshire, Scotland, in 1834, came to Newmarket, Upper Canada, in 1854, and opened his store in Toronto in 1872 the historian has little to offer. Diligent searching of old newspapers and archives brings to light a few anecdotes.

In 1887 or thereabouts one of Mr. Simpson's original clerks announced he was leaving the firm to go into business on his own. Mr. Simpson replied with a firm unsentimental Scots accent, "You're making a mistake, lad. We're sorry to lose you, but we'll find plenty more to take your place."

One of the basic commodities, other than dry goods, offered by Mr. Simpson to his clientele was an air of genteel refinement. Each morning he arrived at the store in a Victoria and pair, wearing a frock coat and a silk hat. To aid and abet this atmosphere it became a custom to serve tea to the customers at four o'clock every afternoon. But a thrifty Scot, even a refined one, can sense a commercial possibility when he sees it, and it was not long before packages of "Mr. Simpson's specially blended tea" appeared on the shelves. The first day of the innovation was hardly startling, one pound of tea was sold, but the idea persisted and eventually a groceteria emerged.

Competitor's Sympathy

By 1894 additional departments such as this demanded more space, and a large seven-storey building of all steel construction appeared on Yonge street. Hardly were the doors opened when a fire destroyed completely the half a million dollar establishment. Undaunted, Mr. Simpson published an advertisement the next day, announcing to anxious customers, "Will rebuild immediately! Greater and Grander than before!" On the succeeding page of the same paper, the opposition, the T. Eaton Company, ran its ad, pointing out the value of a good fire protection system of sprinklers which had been recently installed, and extending "the right hand of sympathy" to those not gifted with such foresight.

A year later, however, business was booming in Simpson's again, fireproofed this time, and one of the earliest catalogues appeared. And a nineteenth century store catalogue will stop even the most hardened modernist any time. Take for instance, "Bridal sets, $8.50, fine cambric, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, also ribbon;" or, "corsets, sensible women wear them .50;" or "night shirts, heavy twilled, extra wide and 54 in. long, .50 and .65." It was an era when the cost of living would have made Donald Gordon rub his hands with joy. The most expensive hemmed sheets listed were $2.35 a pair, and a bedroom suite of bird's eye maple furniture was $79.

"Our Book Store" in the same volume was full of literary gems for the discriminating reader. There are the Pansy Books, the Elsie Books, the Mildred Books, the Bessie Books and so on through female nomenclature. The Henty Books had a section to themselves and cost .80 apiece, while under poetry there was "Padded Edition of Poets," a padded poet being worth $1.65.

Of all the books listed, however, one title stands out above the rest. Doomed to the oblivion of "out of print," its contents only to be guessed at today, it must have been a fascinating book of its time. The title—"A New Graft on the Family Tree."

Labor costs were extremely low, an experienced clerk getting around $11 a week, and his hours extending usually from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m.

One Simpson employee recalls being hired in 1897 as "cash boy" at $1.25 a week, and when he received a .25 raise he thought it munificent. Recollections of such early employees are disappearing and are well worth recording.

It seems that the Simpson store had a large staircase well in the centre of the building, six stories deep, and a favorite trick of the clerks was to stand at the top and aim a well-directed chew of tobacco at a particularly disliked floor-walker. Unpleasant customers were apt to find themselves targets of accidentally dropped parcels if they happened within range, and life among the 350 employees was close to that of the much-touted "big happy family."

However, the paternal system of founder and president yielded to incorporation and in 1896 a joint stock company was formed. The following year Mr. Simpson died and the business was acquired by a small group including Sir Joseph Flavelle and Mr. H. H. Fudger (president). Simpson's then started its expansion by enlarging the Toronto store, buying a store in Montreal, opening a Mail Order Division and such-like deeds. Now the business is headed by a holding company, Simpson's Limited, which operates the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd., which, in turn, owns eight subsidiaries, such as the Robert Simpson Eastern Ltd., the Robert Simpson Western Ltd., the Robert Simpson Montreal Ltd., and so on. The latest acquisition has been a second Regina store, the R. H. Williams Department Store. Buying offices in Europe are gradually re-opening and at present a staff of about 50 are now doing business in France, England, Italy and other continental centres.

Financially, Simpson's is feeling quite happy. The figures for 1945 operation show a total income of $8,413,389 as against their pre-war 1938 income of $2,733,112. But even millions of dollars increase has its sadder side. Income tax in 1938 amounted to a paltry $294,000 as against last year's whopping $4,494,350.

Security Measures

With an average payroll list of over 15,400 employees across Canada, Simpson's has its share of personnel headaches. Turnover is large, as it is in all retail businesses. Although no union has been formally recognized yet, a number of good security measures for permanent staff have been inaugurated. The most recent and most unusual is the Retirement Security Plan, which started last year. For each eligible employee the company purchases a Dominion Government annuity, the size being determined by the length of service and earning of the employee. Upon retirement, the annuity begins immediately to pay a monthly income for life to the participant. The company estimates this plan will cost them over six million dollars during the next ten years. There is too a voluntary Employee Savings and Profit Sharing Fund, into which the employee puts 5 per cent of his salary up to a maximum of $100 a year and the company puts in annually a sum equal to 5 per cent of its consolidated net profits.

Glenerin Hall, a posh convalescent home just outside of Toronto, has been opened for convalescing employees. Last year some 700 Simpsonites spent from one to two weeks there free of

2 Bushels of Ripe TOMATOES from ONE VINE

2 or 3 vines will produce enough tomatoes for the average family.

THE NEW CLIMBING TRIP-L-CROP

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(Pkt. 10¢) postpaid.

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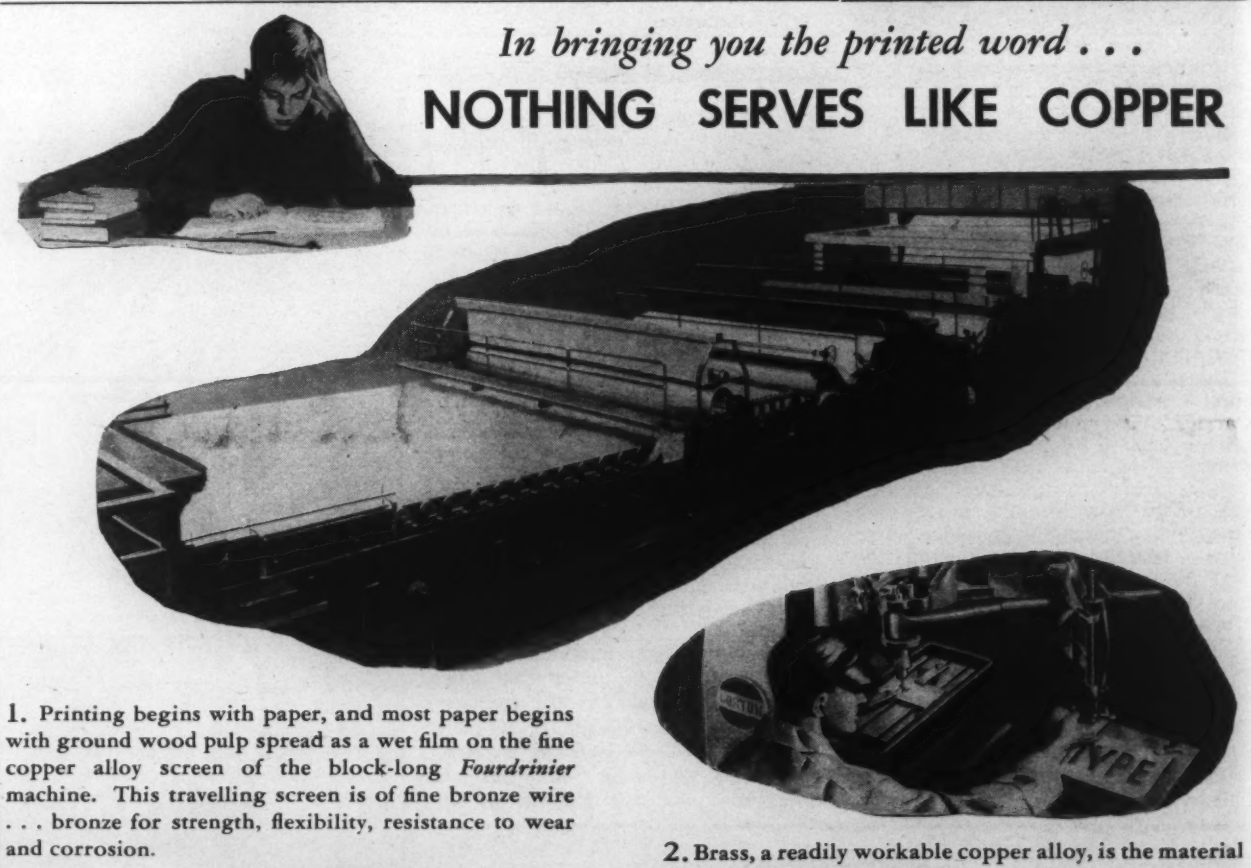

1. Printing begins with paper, and most paper begins with ground wood pulp spread as a wet film on the fine copper alloy screen of the block-long *Fourdrinier* machine. This travelling screen is of fine bronze wire . . . bronze for strength, flexibility, resistance to wear and corrosion.

3. Printing presses, too, require copper in electric motor and control equipment, brass and bronze in bushings, bearings and pneumatic feeder parts. And copper is used universally in the photoengravers' plates from which illustrations are reproduced.

Anaconda Copper and Copper Alloys serve industry in many ways; are essential ingredients of countless products and developments which contribute to the convenience and comfort of the Canadian way of life.

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED

(*Made-in-Canada Products*)

Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario

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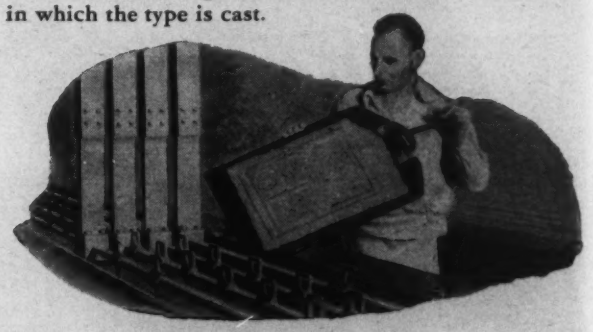
2. Brass, a readily workable copper alloy, is the material on which the type founder carves the original type designs. Each letter is drawn about five inches high and carved into a heavy brass plate. Reduced in size by pantograph, these smaller brass plates become the molds, or *matrices*, in which the type is cast.



4. Multiple printing of millions of pages requires copper also. Wax impressions are made of each page. Copper is deposited electrolytically on the wax forming thin copper shells which are reinforced with type metal. Thus, duplicate plates are provided so that many copies may be printed at the same time.

* * *

You have had but the briefest glimpse of the part copper and copper alloys play in producing a printed page. These metals serve many other useful purposes because they combine corrosion resistance, workability, strength, and electrical and thermal conductivity.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

Anaconda Copper & Brass

charge with their wages paid them while there. Then there are staff restaurants which serve over 5,500 meals daily at cost to employees, a free medical advice service and other such benefits.

The tobacco-chewing salesclerk of the 19th century has been replaced by the young lady of refinement, and the young man of sober garb and face. To achieve some kind of efficiency a training school has been established, and before a new girl can sell a knitting needle, she must go through an intensive course of lectures and slide films depicting the Right and the Wrong Way to Approach a Customer. Artistically, these films are hardly Hollywood competition, and the characters depicted are far from complex, but they have a very clear moral . . . be pleasant, courteous and helpful and customers will "enjoy shopping at Simpson's." One of the booklets a neophyte salesperson is handed, is entitled "If Americans Ask."

Telling the Yanks

It would be interesting to meet the American tourist who asked casually what articles were free of duty and received the answer:

Salesperson: "Bibles, Books printed in any language other than English, Tea and Coffee, Curling Stones, Needles, (hand sewing or darning), Barbed Wire, Original Oil Paintings and Water Colors, Pastels, Original Sculptures or Statuary, Works of Art — Artistic Antiquities (except Rugs or Carpets made after the year 1700)."

The information contained therein is good solid stuff about discounts, customs regulations, parking services. And for easy reading some of it is couched in dialogue.

Each salesperson is presented with about one pound of literature which explains every possible contingency, and to a layman the contingencies look pretty complicated. Take for instance the note under the heading "Home Lovers' Club Transactions." It reads, "If it is necessary to void a Home Lovers' Club check, have it signed by someone in authority and tube it to the Cash Office in a Grey Carrier." It's enough to make a salesperson wary of a Home Lover right off the bat.

Right now all department stores in the country seem to be concentrating on the teen-ager as the customer of the future. Mr. Simpson catered to the matronly class with dignity and refinement, but now the accent is on youth with Teen-Age Advisers, Teen-Age Fashion Shows, Teen-Age departments and Teen-Aged Teen Agers. A few years ago when Simpson's was doing some extensive radio advertising they took a step farther and put on a program to lure six-year-olds into the store. However, either the youngsters didn't recognize a commercial when they heard it, or else the show proved a trifle expensive for the program was discontinued. Instead, Simpson's took all their shows off the air and substituted the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under Sir Ernest MacMillan, sponsoring one hour a week on the network. This good will show is eminently satisfactory.

The Little Stores

Perhaps modern merchandising lacks some of the color and friendliness of the past, but it is a fascinating world in itself with each department operated as a separate little store. Managers of departments are their own buyers in both domestic and foreign markets and are responsible for the expenditures in advertising, display and promotion in their own departments. Rent is paid on floor space, and before a department expands it must be able to show a tidy profit can be made on the added square feet. Advertising space in the newspapers is paid for by each department, and a flat rate per day is charged for window displays.

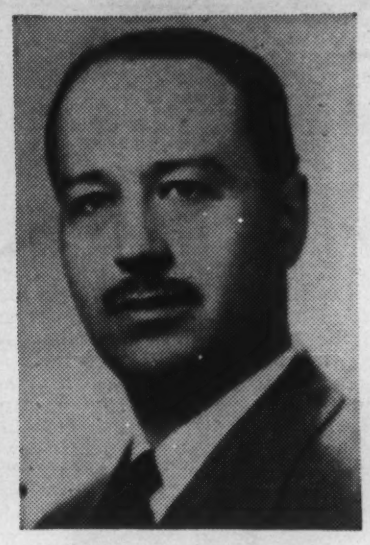
Window display, by the way, has an interesting story of its own. With some 60 windows to dress every 10 days, a staff of 50 people in Toronto alone are kept arranging, designing and selecting material. It has its headaches too, as for instance when a customer phones to buy a vase in a certain china display. An employee is hustled down. The window curtains are drawn and the display torn apart. But no vase. Finally the harassed searcher ducks over to Eaton's, takes a look at their window of china and finds the desired vase!

Simpson's Mail Order business, which started in the early days because orders kept coming in by letter, saying "Dear Mr. Simpson, please send me . . ." has grown enormously, and now has a staff of some 2,000 across Canada. Everything from elaborate Christmas shopping orders to letters berating political parties turn up in the Mail Order box. It has service departments which include interior decorating, knitting classes, garment alterations, brides' counsel. It is seldom that the office is completely stumped on an order, but it happened just recently when a letter came in from an inaccessible district in Canada, which read, "If you can get a man 17 or 18 years send me one, I am 16 yrs. old and men are scarce here."

As for the future, Simpson's is making no rash commitments. A large expansionist program has already been carried out under the supervision of president C. L. Burton and managing director E. G. Burton. Probably Mr. Simpson would find the present bustling business little to his dignified taste, but he would undoubtedly be genteely pleased over the state of the till.

ROYAL BANK DIRECTORS

Henry H. Hewetson of Toronto, President of Imperial Oil Limited, who has been appointed a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada.



Raymond Dupuis, K.C., President of Dupuis Frères Limitée, Montreal, whose appointment as Director of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced.

Horatio Ray Milner, K.C., of Edmonton, President of Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., who has been appointed a Director of the Royal Bank.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT,
Prime Minister and Attorney General of Ontario, 1872 to 1896. First President of The Imperial Life.

"Yes . . . Sir Oliver! THERE WAS ROOM"

"The projectors of The Imperial Life thought, in view of the great amount of life insurance business done and to be done in the future, that there was room for another Canadian Life Insurance Company."

Sir Oliver Mowat, at the First Annual Meeting of The Imperial Life, 1898.

IMPERIAL LIFE policyholders will smile at Sir Oliver's understatement. "Room for another Life Insurance Company" there certainly proved to be, as evidenced by The Imperial Life's position today. There is in force in the Company at the present time 1⅓ times as much insurance as there was in the whole of Canada with all companies at the time he spoke!

This year The Imperial Life Assurance Company will complete fifty years of business operations. The fiftieth Annual Report now being presented to policyholders and shareholders reveals a new peak in service and growth. Investments in Imperial Life policies by the public reached an all-time high, both in *numbers* of policies, and total amount purchased. The development of the Company over the past half-century is shown by the following comparison:

	End of Year 1906	End of Year 1926	End of Year 1946
Benefits Disbursed	$ 103,000	$ 3,236,000	$ 7,396,000
Assets to meet obligations to policyholders	3,332,000	40,124,000	137,567,000
Premiums and Interest in year	855,000	10,041,000	19,502,000
Insurance Purchased in year	2,930,000	37,110,000	60,786,000
Total Insurance In Force	19,254,000	218,230,000	437,339,000

IMPERIAL LIFE

FOUNDED 1897 50TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

A copy of the Company's complete Annual Report may be obtained by writing the Head Office, 20 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, Ontario.

SECURITY AND PROGRESS THROUGH HALF A CENTURY

THE WORLD TODAY

Continued Violence in Palestine Forcing Drastic Partition Plan

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE seething situation in Palestine has reached such a critical point that it seems that the drastic solution of partition has been decided on.

The U.S. State Department is known to have instructed its representatives in the Middle East to recommend such a course, and is believed to have advised the British Government in a similar vein. And well-informed correspondents in London report that the British Cabinet, in its recent intensive policy review, has decided to put this solution before the Arab-Jewish Conference arranged for next week.

The responsible quarterly review of Commonwealth affairs, *The Round Table* declares that most British officials who have recently held high posts in the Middle East still insist that partition would create more trouble than it cured, and that a federal solution, as recommended in the Report of the Anglo-American Committee last spring, would be the best.

The conditions which this authoritative source lays down for such a federal solution are (1) Anglo-American agreement and continuing joint responsibility, (2) the disbanding of all illegal armies, (3) protection for the minorities left in the proposed autonomous Arab and Jewish provinces, and (4) willingness of the Western Powers to take a share of the Jewish refugees in Europe, if the Arabs are to be asked to allow continued immigration into Palestine.

If, as the Zionists claim, there are half a million Jews desperate to leave Europe, the Anglo-American Committee's proposal that 100,000 should be admitted at once to Palestine, without any undertaking that the remaining 400,000 would be received elsewhere, seemed to the Arabs, says *The Round Table*, "to put the whole onus of Western humanitarianism on the East". The Palestinian Arabs have declared repeatedly that they are willing to take their proportionate share of the Jewish refugees, if others of the United Nations do the same.

There is urgent need to clear up the discussion on this matter of humanitarianism. The desire to open a refuge for many truly desperate Jews among the remnant left from Hitler's fiendish pogrom is undoubtedly one of the main influences behind the growing trend to extremism among the Jews in Palestine, just as it constitutes the chief appeal of World Zionism.

These people violently reject the thesis of the Anglo-American Committee and of moderate non-Zionist Jewish groups that many Jews will want to remain in Europe, and many more can do so with a restoration of their property and regulation of the many inheritances available to the survivors.

Indeed, with the very limited absorptive capacity of Palestine and the many difficulties in the way of finding new homes for European Jews all over the world, moderate counsel argues that resettlement in Europe is the most urgent step to be taken. This suggestion the Zionists reject bitterly, insisting that with the terrible memories which Europe now holds almost all European Jews want to get away, and it would be inhumane to insist that they stay.

This is a powerful humanitarian plea, to which the Western World I think, has not remained insensitive. But the solution, on which the Zionists insist, of moving all these people to Palestine, promises to create such dangerous and continuing political difficulties throughout the Middle East, that some questioning is surely needed as to the real extent of the *humanitarian* question, as against the obvious *political* motive of securing in one great surge that absolute majority in Palestine, and the consequent erection of a Jewish national state, to which Zionist policy has committed itself for the past several years.

There remain about a million survivors from the vast tragedy which befell, under Hitler, the European Jewish community of some six millions. Of these, those in Western European countries can resume life in a decent fashion and it is almost unanimously agreed by impartial observers that they will prefer to do so, and remain in countries which they consider their homeland, rather than crowd into Palestine.

Leading the Way?

In Czechoslovakia at least, in Central Europe, a similar situation should prevail, with the government bound in all decency to restore Jewish property. Austria, under the peace treaty promised for this year, will again be an independent country. It is a country of moderate traditions which has in the past proven a centre of attraction to European Jewry.

Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria are being reconstituted as "new democracies". If they are so superior to our democracies as is claimed, then they should lead the way in restoring Jewish property and suppressing any manifestation of anti-Semitism which, as we are told every day, is contrary to Soviet ideology.

Jews who want to leave these countries, then, should be placed in the same category as other nationals who do not like the Soviet new order, or who find the economic outlook bleak. No one appreciates the viewpoint of these people more than I do. But we do not feel under any moral compulsion to find all of them new homes, and if we did, the Soviets and their puppet authorities would not let them leave.

That has been made clear above all in Poland, from which many Polish-Americans have been trying to rescue their relatives without success. It is not without significance that the Soviets are quite willing to see the Jews stream out of these countries to embarrass the British in Palestine and poison Anglo-American relations. They have even taken the trouble, in the midst of all their economic difficulties, to ship back to Poland the 80,000 survivors of the 200,000 Jews whom they deported to Siberia in 1940.

There remains as a clear humanitarian obligation, the resettlement of the 200,000 Jews still existing miserably in the D.P. camps of Germany and Austria. But it is rather unconvincing that all of these choose to go to tiny, hot and turbulent Palestine, where more troubles and dangers loom on the horizon, and where most of them must exchange their life of commerce for one of agriculture, rather than emigrate to the wide spaces and relative security, the high standard of living and greater opportunity, of Canada, the United States, Australia, Brazil and the like.

Found Wanting

One need not be so hypocritical as to claim that we have a good record in taking in Jewish refugees from Hitler before or during the war. But neither can one believe that if the problem had remained a purely humanitarian one, and if world Jewry had put as much effort into presenting it as such, as its Zionist element has into agitating the Palestinian question, that the United Nations would not have risen to the challenge of finding, among them, new homes for the 200,000-odd Jewish refugees in D.P. camps.

I am not insensible to the yearning for Zion which has grown in the hearts of a considerable part of Eastern European Jewry. If the "new democracies" which have sprung up there are unable to offer sufficient attraction to these Jews to remain in their homelands—as Sovietized Poland does not seem to be doing—immigration into Palestine could be maintained on a modest scale for their benefit.

Under a broad solution, which shared many of the Jewish refugees now in D.P. camps around among the United Nations, and by efforts to resettle the bulk of remaining European Jewry in its former homelands, thus relieving the Arab Middle East of the prospect of a continuing flood into Palestine, probably the recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee that 100,000 be admitted at once into the Holy Land could be carried through without such fanatic Arab opposition.

It is Arab fear, roused by the Zionist declaration in the Biltmore Program and many other public statements, of a policy of securing a majority in Palestine and setting up a Jewish national state there, and Zionist determination that the Jewish remnant in Europe must be moved to Palestine and nowhere else, to make up this majority, which have made the Palestine problem so acute.

One must view in humility and compassion the terrible tragedy which has overwhelmed the Jewish community in Europe. One can understand that the sufferings of their people and of their immediate families should have driven many Jews in Palestine and in Eastern Europe very nearly mad, creating in them an obsession to have a state of their own, a country in which they will be their own masters. And the deep roots of their religion in Zion make Palestine the only conceivable place for them to erect this state.

But this is a political problem, which the immense Zionist propaganda has tended to obscure by the humanitarian plea for refuge. The two aspects cannot be completely separated, as I have

CONTINENTAL LIFE

The Continental Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1946, reports . . . .

4 SALIENT FEATURES
Marking Another Year of Progress

BUSINESS IN FORCE - - - - - - Increase for year 17%	$78,425,339
POLICY AND ANNUITY RESERVES - Increase for year - - - - $ 943,528	$13,619,544
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - - - - Increase for year - - - - $1,082,149	$16,079,897
PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS - - - Paid to Dependents of those who died - - - - $ 332,695 Paid to living Policyholders $ 782,048	$ 1,114,743

In addition to happily re-establishing those of its staff who returned from war services during the first calendar postwar year, The Continental Life Insurance Company afforded openings to many other ex-servicemen in the course of a steady expansion of its sales organization. The activity of all branch offices throughout Canada continued to be marked by vigilant attention and service to policyholders and beneficiaries.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

J. W. Hobbs, President — Head Office TORONTO — Newton J. Lander, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director

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shown, because there are many Jews who deeply yearn to go to Zion. According to our credo we are bound to respect such feelings and do what is possible to aid their fulfilment.

Yet there must be some attempt to deal with the political aspect as a political problem, particularly as that is the way in which the Arabs view it. A most intelligent and moderate Arab speaker recently in Toronto said that racialist, including anti-Semitic, feeling was quite foreign to the Arab character so that Jewish colonies had existed peacefully throughout the Middle East for centuries, but the proclaimed Zionist intention of taking over Palestine was considered by the Arabs as a political aggression.

An Arab Side?

The Arab side of the case is seldom heard on this continent. Zionist speakers rarely mention that there is an Arab case; from their presentation you would think it was only the British (who, after all, proclaimed a National Home in Palestine, and have maintained security there while half a million Jews came in) who prevent the realization of their goal.

A group of American Zionist leaders returning from the world conference at Basle, were reported to the length of three-quarters of a column in the New York *Times* a few days ago without the word "Arab" appearing once. When Zionists do mention the Arabs, it is to say that out of two wars in which they did hardly any fighting the latter have secured half a dozen sovereign states of their own, and that surely the tiny land of Palestine could be spared for the Jews, who ask only this one little corner of their own in the world. Especially, they add, since the indolent Arabs have neglected Palestine so, while Jewish effort has made it bloom.

It happens that there is a people called Palestinians. Lumping them in as "Arabs" with all the others of that race tends to create the impression that since there are so many other "Arab" lands, they could pick up and move if they didn't want to live in a Jewish state. But by far the greater part of the non-Jewish inhabitants of Palestine are not bedouin Arabs of the desert but the direct descendants of the people who inhabited Palestine when the Jews moved in and conquered it 3000 years ago.

It has been pointed out by historians that since the Babylonians were able to carry off the Jews to captivity, and the Romans to disperse them, without any evidence that this left a vacuum in the country which had to be filled by new immigrants, the ancient Jews could not have been very numerous. The original inhabitants carried on during and after their rule.

A thousand years ago these Palestinians were conquered again by a relatively small number of Moslem invaders. They were converted to Islam, and are today "Arabs" in language and largely "Arab" in culture. But they remain the same stock, a conglomerate of Phoenician, Greek, Canaanite and Jew. They may not have done very well with it, but Palestine is their country, if we are talking of rights. They ought to have some consideration; they were promised such in the Balfour Declaration.

Jewish Bridgehead

Now they are supported in their rights by the Arab League, roused by Zionist declarations of the possibility of a powerful Jewish bridgehead holding the Palestine littoral with its main port of Haifa, and thus splitting the Arab world in two; possessing great financial resources and a superior technique; and backed by the power and diplomacy of America.

Paradoxically enough, it is this same factor of American strength which leads the Arab world to oppose the setting up of a Jewish national state in Palestine, and yet urges them to consider the less drastic solution of a federal Palestine with an autonomous Jewish province but an Arab majority, secured by stringent regulation of further Jewish immigration. The leaders of the Arab states do not want to completely lose American support and be left to the mercy of Soviet Russia. Although, they know that they have a pretty good ace-in-the-hole in their vast oil concessions.

Now we have some of the uglier factors in the Palestine situation out in the open, and it only remains to add, as Mr. Churchill emphasized in his Palestine review in the Commons last July, that the recent British Government policy of giving up the treaty rights in the Suez Canal Zone of Egypt has left them with the need to hold on to Palestine for strategic reasons. Mr. Morrison's plan for a Palestine federation, presented during that debate, clearly reserved the southern desert area of the Negeb for this purpose.

Such a plan for federation, based on the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee, was intended to be put up for discussion at the London Conference of Arabs and Jews called shortly afterwards. The Jews would not even attend to consider it—though this was explained partly by the detention of the leaders of the Jewish Agency following on the wave of terrorism which led to the blowing-up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

The terrorism has continued, and increased, so that the British authorities have been faced with two drastic alternatives, stamping out the terrorists by stern military measures, with the danger of alienating American sentiment at a critical point in the peace-making, or partitioning Palestine as best possible between Jew and Arab.

It is not certain yet whether the Zionists will go to London to discuss this plan, any more than they would discuss federation. At their Basle Conference in December, a majority rejected partition. But there are indications that under the urging of the State Department they may attend. Partition offers them at least the twin satisfactions of a state all their own, and a free hand with immigration.

Splinter State

But that state will be a very small one—and all Palestine itself, after Transjordan was separated from it, is small enough. Though their immigration policy be at last in their own hands, will they be able to bring many new people into this little splinter-state? And will they ever be reconciled to Zionism without Zion: that is, to having Jerusalem left out of their state?

Surely, as one writer suggests, the Arabs must suspect that the Zionists would only accept this solution as a first instalment, with the aim of building up their position for a later effort. What an *irridenta* would Jerusalem be for the fanatic new Jewish nationalism! And beyond Jerusalem Transjordan, the needed *lebensraum*.

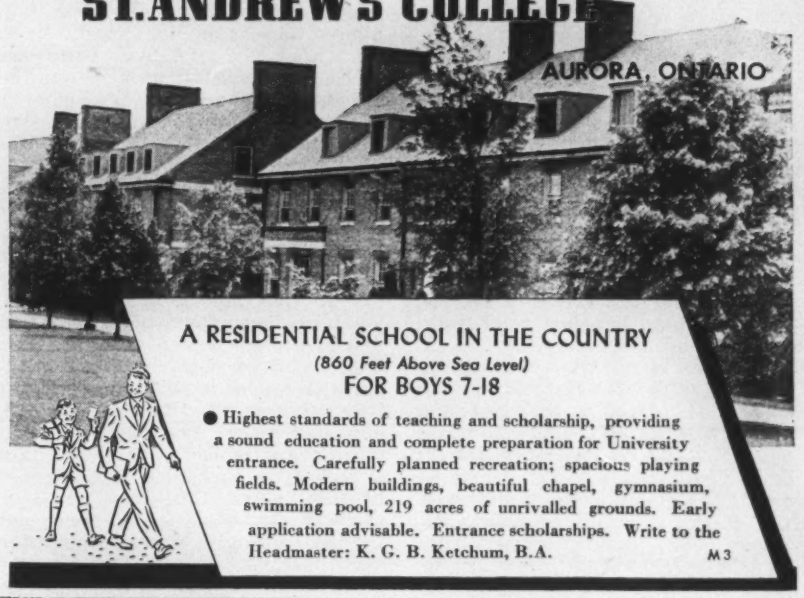
Clearly, it will require the utmost pressure from Britain and the United States, and the clearest assurance that this is the final and total cession of territory required from them, to bring the Arabs to agree to the partition proposal.

With the roused nationalism of the Jew facing that of the Arab world, with the growing power and population pressure of the Jewish national state straining at its cramped boundaries, and with the all-too-well-learned technique of the underground and an element of terrorists whom the Jewish community of Palestine have not proven able to control, one cannot feel much optimism about partition providing a peaceful solution.

It is significant that the two most statesmanlike of the leaders of Zionism in Britain and the United States, Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, have lately disassociated themselves from the dangerous course along which extremists are forcing the movement. Their moderate leadership might have guided their unhappy but able people eventually into an important and honored place in a wider all-Syrian federation, instead of being penned into a tight and dangerous corner.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

AURORA, ONTARIO



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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

A "Three-Dimensional" Study of Modern Political Economy

By B. K. SANDWELL

A NEW volume of articles by Professor H. A. Innis, head of the Political Economy department at Varsity has just come from the press. It is entitled "Political Economy in the Modern State" (Ryerson. $4). It reveals its author as almost certainly the most profound of current Canadian thinkers on the behavior of human societies. We wish we could say that it is as easy to read as it is profound and, when very carefully read, convincing; but the truth is that Dr. Innis's mind not infrequently moves too fast for his pen, and the reader has to stop and inquire what, in the light of previous and subsequent sentences, the sentence he has just read probably means. This is partly due to carelessness about the relationships of words. When Dr. Innis says, "The number of channels are few and muddy" it is not difficult to translate that into "The channels are few in number and muddy." But when he says, "In Canada political interests were concerned with economic expansion of a unified continental character. The Senate became the refuge of party organization. The Canadian Pacific Railway became entrenched in the tariff to the point that it led to the construction of additional competitive transcontinental lines," we are frankly at a loss —at least this reviewer was—to determine the meaning of the middle sentence. A refuge is something that you fly to for safety; can it be that Dr. Innis thinks "party organization" (or even the party organizer) was in any danger in Canada in the last sixty years?

This volume is not a book; its component parts have little relation one with another (having been created at different times and for different purposes, often Convocation addresses) except that they all deal with the behavior of human beings in great societies. The title, with its suggestion of a text-book, is therefore misleading, and there is no sub-title. But each article is almost a book in itself, over-condensed, incompletely buttressed and illustrated, but usually containing a book's worth of wisdom in tabloid but not pre-digested form. The reader has to do a lot of the work.

THE preface, which seems to be new, is a violently thought-provoking discussion of the manner in which the free operation of the price system (Dr. Innis's chief preoccupation) has been distorted in Canada, and by Canada in the world at large. This involves consideration of the question where is real power located in a "compromise" nation like Canada, and after some sound remarks on the Erastianism of the Protestant churches "in opposition to the power of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec" Dr. Innis airily tosses off the staggeringly novel proposition that "Ultimate power rests in the army as the outcome of the conscription issue has shown," and moves on to discuss cultural development and colonialism. Now no author, we submit, has the right to tease a Canadian audience like that. The statement may be true, but we have a right to ask how "the outcome of the conscription issue" has shown it to be true.

If this means no more than that force has become triumphant over bargaining (the "price system"), it is repeated, and buttressed, many times throughout the book, in which it is indeed a sort of *leit-motiv*. But it sounds as if it meant a lot more than, for instance, the statement that "Centralization and force have come to dominate the Anglo-Saxon world." That centralization and force go together is one of the points —obvious enough when you come to think of it, for only the central authority in any nation can exercise force on a large scale—which are too often ignored by Canadians, and Dr. Innis uses it as a cardinal point in his thinking. Probably his "ultimate power" statement really means that that power rests in whatever element of the nation controls its military policies, but in Canada that element is scarcely to be found in the professional soldiers (the "army") themselves.

The chapter on "Decentralization and Democracy" ought most emphatically to be expanded into a book of its own. It is a complete history of Canada in terms of the changing interplay of economic forces which has determined every stage of its development. It leads up to the thesis that Canada, a political structure based on the needs of a single regional system, that of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin, has now to deal with the needs of several regions, of which the second in importance is that which channels its commerce through the Pacific ports—an area whose size was vastly increased by the opening of the Panama Canal. (There were always minor regions, notably the Maritimes and at times the Hudson Bay region, which tended to suffer from St. Lawrence domination.) The real operative forces tend to divide the country into four or five regions, while a highly centralized political structure (based, we suggest, not so much on the power of the army as on that of the tax-collectors who have to maintain and demobilize it) strives to keep it a single unit. Hence the intense provincialism of politicians opposed to the party in power at Ottawa, and hence equally their inability to combine at Ottawa in order to throw that party out. The provincial legislatures are the one available political mechanism for the regionalist forces. "It is imperative that serious attention should be given to the problem of revising political machinery so that democracy can work out solutions to modern problems."

ROYAL Commissions Dr. Innis does not regard as being exactly democracy at work. As for civil servants, he quotes with evident delight the opinion of Keynes that "they are becoming a heavy handicap in our struggle with the totalitarian states, and in making ourselves safe from them. They cramp our energy and spoil or discard our ideas." In a footnote to this quotation he deplores that "the sudden incursion of large numbers of individuals to the civil service unfamiliar with parliamentary tradition has led to public discussion by civil servants on an unprecedented scale. . . Even such public pronouncements as have been made by members of the Government . . . have smacked of the phraseology of the civil servants. The hand is the hand of the Government, but the voice is the voice . . . " It would be interesting to know just when this footnote was written, but there are no dates except those attached to the items quoted; the latest of these in the chapter under discussion is December, 1942.

At other moments Dr. Innis does not seem very hopeful about the capacity of democracy to solve its problems even if the civil servants allow it to try. He quotes Guizot on the great evil of democracy, that "It readily sacrifices the past and future to what is supposed to be the interest of the present," and adds that this evil is greatly accentuated "by the reign of the newspaper and its obsession with the immediate," and suggests somewhere else that we may well be on the eve of the third of the Dark Ages.

His is not only a profound mind but an astoundingly well-stocked one. He does none of his theorizing in a vacuum; every idea that he suggests is based on some fact, usually a group of pretty weighty facts, in his own vast knowledge of the social and economic forces which have made history, or is supported by quotation from an equally enormous and very well selected list of authorities. How a man with his tasks of instruction and organization has managed to achieve so immense and so selective a course of reading it is hard to imagine. He is that exceedingly rare animal, a specialist who looks at his specialty with the eyes of a general philosopher. His specialty is economic geography, which is a two-dimensional subject. He makes it three-dimensional by viewing it as history; and then he relates the whole solid mass of resultant knowledge to the great questions of the nature of the human society and the purposes for which it exists. He makes political economy an essential part of those "humane letters" without which no society, however prosperous and comfortable, can be anything but spiritually dead.

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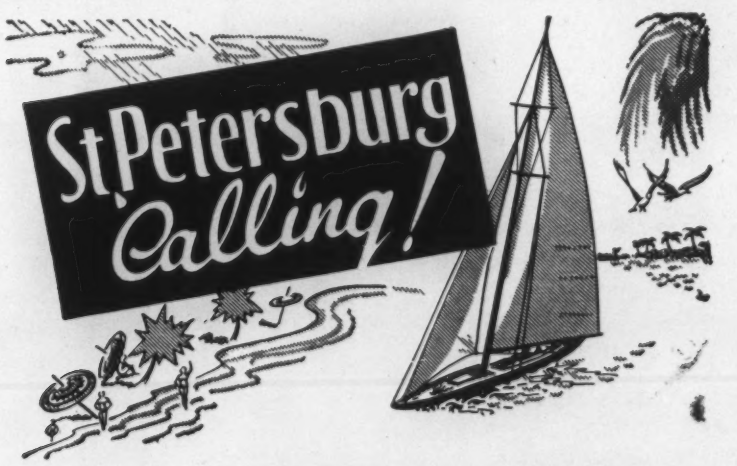

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LONDON LETTER

National Health Service Act May Be Forced on British Doctors

By P. O'D.

London.

FOR some considerable time the heads of the British Medical Association have been conducting a lively campaign against the new National Health Service Act. It culminated recently in the holding of a postal vote as to whether or not members wished the B.M.A. to enter into negotiations with the Minister of Health over the drafting of the new rules for the profession. The answer was "No"—not by a big majority but big enough, 55 to 45 per cent. The doctors won't dicker.

The public is naturally very much interested in the outcome of this struggle between the Ministry and the profession. What happens to the Act if the doctors persist in the refusal to cooperate? What will the redoubtable Mr. Bevan do about it? He has already said that he intends to carry out the instructions of Parliament and the obvious wishes of the electorate—with the cooperation of the B.M.A., he hopes, but with or without it. But can he—without?

The answer seems to be that he can. Parliament is likely to have its way over the new Health Service Act, as it had years ago over Health Insurance and the "panel" patients—which doctors bitterly opposed then, but which most of them would now admit to have been an excellent reform.

The nation has clearly indicated its desire for a national health service, and there is very little doubt that the nation will get it. A large minority of the doctors have already shown that they are willing to try to make it work.

There is a good deal of public sympathy with the doctors in their unwillingness to become civil servants of a sort, to be put on a salary (plus "panel" fees), to be told where they may or may not practice, to be prevented from selling the goodwill they may have spent a lifetime building up. But on some of these points their fears may be exaggerated—and probably are. On others, there is always the chance of compromise and accommodation.

The one course that seems to hold out no promise at all is to refuse even to discuss the matter with the Ministry. Doctors would be much better advised to accept the inevitable and make the best deal they can for the profession. As happened before, they may discover in the long run that they have gained more than they have lost.

A Dull Future

During the war the so-called "British Restaurants" were a great boon to a very large number of people, and not only working-class people. The restaurants varied, of course, but in the good ones—and most of them were quite efficiently run—it was possible to get an excellent plain meal at a very moderate cost. Hundreds of thousands of hurried and harassed people took advantage of it.

Now the Government has brought in a Bill permitting local authorities to carry on existing restaurants of this sort, and also establish new ones wherever they may consider that a need exists. In other words, the Government is going into the catering business in a big way.

Conservative Members have bitterly opposed this as another serious attack on private enterprise, but no amount of sniping, however skilful and determined, can prevent the big battalions of the Government from marching on to their objective. The Bill has now had its second reading.

The unfairness of the competition set up by the British Restaurants lies in the fact that they will be subsidized out of the rates—which incidentally the poor devil of a private café-keeper will himself help to pay. For the first five years the British Restaurants will be guaranteed against loss, and five years is a long start. It gives a big advantage over the private caterer, who must bear his own losses from the very first.

The claim is made for the B.R.'s that they will meet a need not met by the ordinary restaurant, and will cater especially for the working-man, who doesn't usually patronize restaurants. So there will be no real competition. But this was not the general experience in wartime, and probably won't be in peacetime. The outlook for the small, cheap, private restaurant is not bright, and not too rosy for some of the bigger ones either.

Old and New

British motor cars haven't changed much in appearance in the past 20 years or so—or even longer. There have been minor changes and improvements, of course, but in the main they have preserved the same general characteristics, the narrow bonnet, the vertical radiator, the mudguards sprouting out on either side like wings.

The new cars one occasionally sees on the road are so like the old that, except for their superior glossiness, it is difficult to say whether they really are new or merely well-preserved. In this they offer a very marked contrast to the new American cars, with the wide, flat, massive front, and the horizontal grille that suggests a mouth-organ—or the grin of the Cheshire Cat perhaps. To eyes not accustomed to them, the American cars look needlessly heavy, even clumsy, but there is certainly something very impressive about their air of solidity and efficiency.

Now we are told that the chief reason why the new British cars are so little changed is because the manufacturers are not yet in a position to produce new models, and that, when they are, the tendency will be towards the American type of body. Other changes we are promised are improved suspension, more compact seating, and simpler methods of gear-change.

There is already one car in production in which the change of gear is completely automatic, but that will be a luxury for the fortunate few. The price of the car is £2,300—without Purchase Tax!

Even in ordinary models the gear-lever sticking up out of the floor will disappear and be replaced by some simple control on the steering-column. Such controls have been in use on certain makes for a good many years, but they have not been popular. Now, it seems, they will become practically universal. It is high time, but most of us will still have to exercise patience. When the new models finally do come out, who will have the money to buy them?

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The Royal Bank of Canada Annual Meeting

Sydney G. Dobson, President, declares increased industrial output, co-operation between management and labour and substantial tax reductions would provide bedrock of future prosperity—"If business, labour and government keep their heads, there is no reason why we should not complete our delayed reconversion plans this year and prepare to step forward in future."

James Muir, General Manager, reports assets at record level for sixth consecutive year—notes increased financial assistance rendered business and individuals—deposits at $1,963,103,951 reach new high point—foreign branches valuable aid to traders.

Warning that lavish government expenditures provide no assurance of good times, and that living standards cannot be raised through less production and higher wages, was voiced by Sydney G. Dobson, President of The Royal Bank of Canada at the bank's Annual Meeting.

On the other hand he declared that increased production and wholehearted co-operation between management and labour would provide a solid basis for prosperity. He also noted that the present level of taxation was a drag on business and that substantial tax reductions would give an incentive to individuals and to industry, encourage expansion and new ventures, encourage greater production and lower prices and, therefore, prove an aid to a higher standard of living.

CANADA PLAYS FULL PART

Stressing the increasingly important role of Canada in world affairs, Mr. Dobson said: "Canada is playing her full part in the peace organizations and served on nine international bodies. She was the second largest contributor of food and the third largest contributor of money to UNRRA. She has the largest store in the world of the basic essential of atomic energy—uranium. I believe that though in numbers the Canadian people carry small weight in the world, when the account of world well-being comes to be added up it will be found that the weight of Canada's influence was a big factor in whatever success is attained."

"I think that experiences of the past few years have brought home to all of us the fact that business and industry exist to satisfy the needs of people.

"There are many wants, such as political and economic security, facilities for improvement and relaxation, competent health services, and wider education, but I shall speak particularly of the business aspects. I believe that prosperous business conditions will be the bedrock upon which people will satisfy most of their other wants.

SUCCESS NOT MADE OF DREAMS

"There have been all sorts of plans laid out by advocates of improvement in our economic affairs, but it is becoming clear that many of the old principles of sound economics will survive, and some that had been abandoned must be returned to. On the whole our Canadian people are sensible and sound. They are entertained by pictures and stories of Utopia, but they know that success is not made of dreams. The story of Canada's advancement is one of people and resources, and the ingenuity of the people in using the resources.

"Roughly 68 per cent of our population are under 40 years of age. That means that the numerical bulk of the people is not yet 'set' in its ways, but is of an age to demand the latest, or better than the latest, in devices, comforts and services of all kinds. It is a thought to keep every business executive on the alert, because people's wants rule the market and decide the profit or otherwise of production.

"Given an intelligent approach by business executives who are trying in a sincere way to develop a better knowledge of what the consumers want, there is no reason why Canada cannot look forward to a period of great expansion, profitable business, and higher standards of living.

"I regret very much the irresponsible outlook many persons have regarding work and wages. I am one who believes that the time will come again when possession of a job will be considered an asset, when having a little money as a standby will loom larger in people's minds than leisure hours. True satisfaction can be found only when the worker values mainly the work he does, and not how much he is able to compel his employer to pay. I believe in a high standard of living for everyone, and in leisure, but I am sorry to say that too many of our people to-day make high wages and plentiful leisure the greatest aims of their lives. They pay too little attention to the fact that every producer is also a consumer, so that what they gain as producers they lose as consumers. It is wholly false to say that less production and more pay per worker can assure us of prosperity; just as false as to think that raw material and labour costs can be increased without at least a corresponding increase in the cost of living."

FOREST WEALTH

Reviewing Canada's fortunate competitive position, Mr. Dobson pointed particularly to Canada's 813,000 square miles of productive forest wealth and urged that active steps be taken to assure its conservation. "Canadians are generally surprised," he said, "when they learn that their pulp and paper mills take only about 23 per cent of the annual forest crop, while fuel wood takes 31 per cent, lumber and miscellaneous products take 41 per cent, and pulpwood exports use over 5 per cent.

"Though pulp and paper creates more employment than any other manufacturer and is the largest single item in Canada's export trade, yet fire, insects and disease consume 60 per cent more wood annually than do the pulp and paper mills. Other countries have succeeded in practically eliminating wastage due to nature. In Sweden, with less than 8 per cent of Canada's forest area, there are more than twice as many forest engineers as in Canada.

VALUE MULTIPLIED

"I wish to draw one fact particularly to your attention. In 1945 the pulp and paper industry took pulpwood valued at $122 million, and converted it into products which had a gross value of $400 million. In other words, the industry multiplied more than threefold the value to Canada of its pulp wood cut. In course of that process, its mills gave employment to 40,000 persons and paid them $80½ million in salaries and wages. In addition, it supplied workers in the woods with employment and their wages amounted to $75 million. When you add the purchase of materials and supplies, $184 million, you realize how important the industry is to the whole economic life of the nation.

"That this industry could be further expanded is evident when we consider that the pulpwood shipped out of Canada in a raw state in a year would supply a large paper-making industry.

"The lumber industry which includes production of sawn lumber, shingles and boards, has been increasing steadily. As in the case of the pulp and paper industry the value of the forest cut has been much increased by processing, in this case almost doubled.

NEW PRODUCTS FROM WOOD

"In addition, new horizons are opening up for the use of our forest products, such as in the manufacture of plastics and textiles. This field so far has only just been tapped, and holds tremendous possibilities. We cannot, therefore, afford to waste or to see carelessly destroyed any portion of our great forest resources.

"Throughout the responsible financial press during late months, we have seen articles to the effect that today more than ever increased industrial output is a necessity. We need the best co-operation possible between management and labour. The high rate of productivity which would result would be the only effective influence I know of against inflation."

Dealing with the question of taxation, Mr. Dobson noted that war expenditure was down to 35 per cent of what it was in the peak year. "Yet the government is collecting in this taxation year an amount equal to 24 per cent of the approximate 1946 national income compared with 11.05 per cent in 1938. The Finance Minister set his requirements at $2,769,000,000 in his last budget, compared with $534,400,000 in 1938.

DRAG ON BUSINESS

"Now it doesn't matter where that revenue is accumulated by the government, or how it is taken, the withdrawal of this money constitutes a drag upon business. Substantial reduction in taxes would give an incentive to individuals and to industry, encourage expansion and new ventures, encourage greater production and lower prices, and therefore prove an aid toward a higher standard of living.

"Some will say the government needs the money for social welfare and subsidies and so on, but I would point out that lavish government expenditure has been unsuccessful in creating prosperity. A 'let the government do it' attitude will not get us anywhere, and necessity alone should be the decisive factor in judging whether to retain some of the wartime controls and practices. In some cases the manufacturers' profit has been squeezed between rising costs and the price ceilings. I approve the policy of removing controls gradually, but as quickly as goods and services become available, and I am hopeful that world and domestic conditions will soon permit us to return to a free economy.

"This country reached maturity through its war effort, politically and industrially. If business, labour and government keep their heads there is no reason why we should not complete our delayed reconversion plans this year, and prepare to step forward in future."

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In presenting the bank's 77th Annual Report, Mr. Muir, General Manager, stated that for the sixth consecutive year the total assets of the bank, which now stood at $2,131,974,316, had reached new record levels. New records had been established in many departments of the bank's business. Liquid assets totalled $1,609,742,166 representing 81.69 per cent of the total liabilities to the public.

"The volume of commercial loans in Canada is up by $25,789,321," said Mr. Muir, "but this does not give a true picture for the reason that at November 30, 1945, a Victory Loan campaign was in full swing; nor is the loan total a complete index of the financial assistance which is being supplied by the bank to our clients in their post-war business activities. Included under the heading 'Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks' are many millions of dollars representing the purchase by the bank of short- to mid-term bonds and debentures issued by clients to enable them to carry out expansions and improvements of a capital nature.

"In addition, the smaller class of customer continues to take substantial advantage of our facilities. This is demonstrated, for example, by the fact that during the past year we have made a total of nearly 150,000 loans of $500 and under for personal purposes.

"Our loaning business abroad has also continued to expand as is illustrated by a well diversified increase of $16,623,715 in commercial loans."

RECORD DEPOSITS

The General Manager noted that total deposits had increased by more than $74,000,000 to the new all time high point of $1,963,103,951. The number of deposit accounts in operation continues to grow and as a matter of fact has increased in Canada alone by 116,000 during the year bringing the total in operation up to 1,670,000

"The profits for the year were $903,244 greater than for the preceding twelve months' operations.

"As you will have observed from the Directors' Report, it has been decided to transfer to the Reserve Fund of the bank $5,000,000 from the amount at credit of Profit & Loss Account.

"There will still be left the substantial sum of $1,467,414 to be carried forward.

"You will also note that the Reserve Fund has been further increased by the addition to it of the sum of $15,000,000, bringing the Reserve Fund of the bank up to $40,000,000.

"It may be recalled that in the depression period of the middle 30's it was decided to transfer $15,000,000 from the Reserve Fund to inner reserves. Time, however, has shown this to have been an overly conservative precaution. Consequently the entry has simply been reversed."

AID TO FOREIGN TRADERS

Discussing the wide network of branches operated by the bank, Mr. Muir referred particularly to the useful role played by the bank's foreign branches in facilitating foreign trade. "The unique position which we occupy," he said, "as the Canadian bank with the most extensive chain of foreign branches, enables us to render exporting and importing clients a banking service which cannot be paralleled."

Mr. Muir spoke in highest praise of the loyalty, ability and interest of all members of the staff. "Your bank is not the handiwork of any one man," he said, "nor even of any small group of men. On the contrary, it is a monument to the co-operative effort of many, each one serving with enterprise and enthusiasm in his or her particular sphere of duty.

"I cannot commend these men and women too highly to you, nor, as I see it, can the Management of the bank render a greater service to you than that they should at all times try to ensure that a staff such as I have described is fostered, encouraged and maintained."

MUSICAL EVENTS

Australian Conductor Plays T.S.O. As If a Sensitive Instrument

By JOHN H. YOCOM

AUSTRALIA'S Bernard Heinze, guest-conductor now visiting Canada at the invitation of the C.B.C., received *bienvenue* from two Massey Hall audiences last week when he led the T.S.O. in a subscription concert and its regular Pop feature. Both evenings had a musical *éclat* compounded of many things. But without making detailed analyses to themselves of the whys and wherefores, the listeners simply liked the way this tall, distinguished-looking musician knew his business and the way he convinced the orchestra that he did, the typical Aussie mixture of dignity, intelligence and modesty that reminded us of service types, and the numbers he chose to conduct—in that order.*

That he had been, as advance publicity and "Who's Who" told us, permanent conductor of the Melbourne Symphony since 1933, top music director of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and years before a violin prodigy in Australia and later a scholarship student in London, Paris and Berlin, were impressive facts; but the first real indication of his powers came smack at the beginning of the first concert — with Wagner's "Meistersingers" Prelude. In fabric and inspiration one of the finest overtures ever composed, it was written in 1866 when Wagner was living in luxury for the first time and very happy in love with Cassina, Liszt's daughter.

We had no Cassinas in mind but we were impressed by Heinze's neat and pointed phrasing, the fluency and sureness in his beat, the ability to pick off accents here and there and get the proper response from the proper section handling the relevant theme. And be it said to the credit of the T.S.O. players, and the accustomed disciplining and direction they get from Sir Ernest MacMillan and associate conductor Ettore Mazzoleni, their contribution measured up—broad and noble tone, a sensitivity to the slight variations in tonal requirements, a plasticity and responsiveness in respect of nuancy. So that all we had to do was *listen to the conductor.*

Other first night numbers were the Mozart "Haffner" Symphony, Vaughan Williams's "Norfolk Rhapsody, No. 1" and Brahms' austere and sombre Fourth Symphony in E minor. The Andante in the Mozart was especially well done, with the strings producing variety of tone color within themselves, as were the sparkling minuetto and the exuberant last movement. The haunting and delicate beauty of the Williams rhapsody, redolent of Norfolk folk-tunes and atmosphere, had one blemish—a fuzziness in the gossamer *pianissimo* fading at the end. The fourth movement of Brahms' Fourth had dramatic pack in the brass-announced theme that was treated in a variety of ways before the climax.

Speaking of climax, we are reminded of the great sense of it that Dr. Heinze demonstrated at the Pop in his conducting of Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F Minor. His power of leading the music up to one high peak of volume and then gradually drawing away from it—especially in the first and last movements—were dynamics of a new high order. But he still kept back that one passage for the climactic *fortissimo.*

We were sorry that only one Australian composition was played—Alfred Hill's "Waita Poi", a bouncy four-four rhythm humorously tone-colored much like an American cowboy concert trifle.

Piano Sensation

Sharing Pop honors with the conductor was the comely guest-pianist, 24-year-old Vienna-born Hilde Somer, since the German invasion of Austria in 1938 a recitalist of note in N.Y. and soloist with the Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Chicago symphonies. Few concertos have the tempi demands that Mendelssohn's No. 1 in G minor has; the composer requested that the Finale be played "as fast as possible". Miss Somer was sensational in the technical aspects of her virtuosity yet presented music on a lofty plane. If the latter was missed occasionally —as in the first movement, it was because the structure of the music itself placed dazzling surface brilliance and figurations above comprehensive dimensions of themes and developments, such as exist in his violin concerto in E minor. Miss Somer has power in abundance and a technical gift big enough to cope with whatever she attempts. Her solo group of Bach's "Fantasy and Fugue in A minor" and Liszt's "Napoli Tarantella" had a breadth, a rhythmic control, and a style indicating the nearly-full maturity of an artist, despite her youth. The Chopin Nocturne in encore had a polished lyricism that revealed another side of her ability. Hilde Somer's playing is the kind that wears well with a discriminating audience. We look forward to hearing her in a recital.

Pupil and daughter-in-law of the great Artur Schnabel, pianist Helen Fogel gave her first Toronto performance in Eaton Auditorium last week, with a program of Haydn Variations in F minor, Beethoven's Sonatas in D minor and F minor, and a Chopin group — Berceuse (D flat), Valse (A flat minor), Polonaise (A flat major). Her Chopin was emotionally persuasive and the exacting Haydn completely exhilarating, but her interpretation of Beethoven was unusual and, in some instances, questionable. Overly-long pauses, such as this writer has never heard before in Beethoven, exaggeratedly retarded tempi, and frequent unjustified *pianissimo sub-*

* Meanwhile last week in New York the semi-documentary Australian film, "The Overlanders", was becoming a success in telling the unglossed story of cowboys driving thousands of bullocks 1500 miles southeast from the north cow country to escape an expected Jap invasion in 1942.

The Women's Musical Club presents the Griller String Quartet at Eaton Aud., Fri., Jan. 17, at 2:30 p.m. Shown above: Sidney Griller, J. O'Brien, P. Burton and C. Hampton. Lois Wann, oboist, will assist.

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ito destroyed much of the effect of unity which should have been experienced by the listener. To be sure, there were no blurrings, no slackenings of control or imagination—as behooved a dutiful daughter-in-law and pupil of Schnabel; but the un-Schanbel-like excesses mentioned above marred otherwise notable interpretations.

Over 40 years ago Mischa Elman, now bald, portly and 55, dazzled N.Y. with his playing of Tschaikowsky's violin concerto. Last week at Eaton Auditorium his tone was still golden, his technical powers still virtuosic, his subtlety at bringing forth the individuality of the composer still undimmed.

This week Dr. Heinze was twice conducting the T.S.O. in secondary school concerts, with brilliant, teen-aged Glenn Gould assisting at the piano. The Australian goes to Montreal for two appearances with Les Concerts Symphoniques, and to Vancouver for one engagement with that city's symphony. The student programs should give Dr. Heinze special satisfaction, for down-under he has developed young people's concerts until now 75,000 Aussie youngsters hear them annually.

Immediately after a brilliant recital last week a 23-year-old Canadian tenor with the inspiring name of Edward Johnson was leaving for operatic training in N.Y., where his teacher, Toronto's Margaret Moreland, Mus. Bac., was placing him under an operatic coach while still directing his vocal studies. This is in line with the instructional plan under which her pupils for many years have benefited. As demonstrated in his arias last week, Johnson already has gone far in mastering the operatic art.

THE FILM PARADE

Dana Might Not Recognize His Story but Movie-Goers Will

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"TWO Years Before the Mast" takes you right round the Horn, and to that extent, at least, follows the course of the Dana original. After this geographical concession the screen authors apparently plotted their own course and the result is a tough, rousing sea-yarn of a familiar sort. Hollywood knows exactly how to go about this sort of job and it has mixed wind, weather, brutality, love, mutiny, murder and any number of fine marine shots, all with a competence so high that it almost substitutes for imagination. Richard Henry Dana, Jr., mightn't recognize it but any faithful movie-goer should know it by heart.

The story, Hollywood version, is about the brig "Pilgrim" which set out to make a speed record in the trip from Boston to California. The crew consists of just about anything First Mate William Bendix can scrape together, his usual method being to knock over any likely looking customer on the dock and then drag him aboard feet first. The single volunteer is Author Dana (Brian Donlevy) who is in search of source material and doesn't mind picking it up the hard way. Most of the time, however, Author Dana is left to brood over his notebook while the improvized hero (Alan Ladd) takes over the action. In the intervals Barry Fitzgerald scuffles about and his Celtic mutterings always sound funny even when they aren't quite intelligible. All these members of the cast give good standard performances, but Howard da Silva's acting as the "Pilgrim's" captain is so many miles above standard that it makes the whole picture a far better film than it has any right to be.

Punctilious Monster

Outwardly a quiet and gentlemanly type, the captain is one of the screen's great sea-monsters. Like Bligh he is a strict formalist, and though his crew die under him like flies he couldn't be more punctilious over his conduct of the burial-at-sea service. It is inevitable that he should come to a bad end, and it's a very lucky thing for the picture that no one gets round to disposing of him until almost the final sequence.

Character actors of the da Silva type are the chief ornament of Hollywood. They are endlessly knowing and expert and they frequently seem to go far beyond the author's own knowledge of the character he has created. There is so much drive and authority in da Silva's performance that the foolish little romance that is dragged in half-way through the film can't halt it more than momentarily.

"Johnny Frenchman" is an old story too. But the Cornish settings are so fresh and authentic and the details of Cornish life are observed with such shrewd affection that the picture presents a new and spirited little world, quite unstaled by the camera. It is one of those films the British make as though they had all the time in the world; and this is a fine soothing quality in a picture if the director knows how to put his time to good use, as he does here.

"Johnny Frenchman" is the story of a Cornish village whose fishing waters are constantly being raided by French fishers from across the Channel. The leader of the invading fleet is Françoise Rosay, a fine old piratical type who plants her hands on her hips and shouts invectives at the Cornish harbor-master (Tom Walls). It was inevitable that La Rosay's handsome son (Pierre Dupuis) should fall in love with the harbor-master's pretty daughter (Patricia Roc) and just as inevitable that the affair should stir up all the natural cross-channel antagonisms of the French and British temperaments. It wasn't surprising either to have everything happily resolved when the valiant Rosay tows away a threatening mine that is nudging the Cornish breakwater. The inevitability doesn't matter at all, however, because the life within the familiar pattern is always quick with interest and because Françoise Rosay could never be less than magnificent to watch no matter what role she played.

Wicked Piece

"Temptation" takes plenty of time too, but doesn't improve it to any extent. It's about a bored and beautiful English woman (Merle Oberon) who is married to a sedate Egyptologist (George Brent). While Mr. Brent is off examining the tomb of Ramesis V, his wife takes up with a thoroughly bad egg, an Egyptian played by Charles Korvin. Together they plot the slow poisoning of the Egyptologist husband and things are going fairly successfully when the heroine suddenly switches her affections and gives the bumper dose to the villain instead of the husband. As you may gather she's supposed to be a very wicked piece but it's hard to look like much of a feminine rakehell in a series of dowager dog-collars. Besides, Miss Oberon is far too convincing as a very British lady to carry much weight as a seducer and poisoner.

SWIFT REVIEW

BLUE SKIES. Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby and the music of Irving Berlin, all so good that they don't need a plot, particularly the plot they get here.

UNDERCURRENT. Robert Taylor and Katherine Hepburn in a mystery melodrama. Murder mysteries are usually the sort of thing Hollywood does best but it seems to have slipped up here.

MY DARLING CLEMENTINE. An old-fashioned Western directed by John Ford. There's considerable violence but the picture takes time to include a lot of fine scenery. Henry Fonda, Linda Darnell.

THE BIG SLEEP. Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall in an exciting series of close shaves with violent death.

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A higher percentage of the subscribers to SATURDAY NIGHT renew their subscriptions on expiry than for any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

Celebrated English Shakespearean actor Donald Wolfit and company have arrived in Canada for six weeks' tour. Miss Rosalind Iden, shown above with Mr. Wolfit, co-stars in certain productions. At the Royal Alex. commencing Jan. 24 will be presented "King Lear", "Hamlet", "Merchant of Venice", "As You Like It" and Ben Jonson's "Volpone"

Winter pastel by Zukin of California. There's 1947 casual softness in the collar, in the deep armholes. Silvery buttons gleam against mat grey rayon crepe.
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THE BOOKSHELF

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A Canadian Girl's Lively Story of Thirty Months in the Arctic

IGLOO FOR THE NIGHT, by Mrs. Tom Manning. (University of Toronto Press—Saunders, $3.00.)

THE Eskimo dogs suffered from "gastronomic indiscretion"; they had fed largely on the remains of the caribou and the motion of the little boat bobbing in the Arctic seas did the rest. That was the introduction of a Canadian girl to the two and a half years she was to spend traveling through Canada's northern wastes with only her husband and the occasional Eskimo as companions. A few days earlier she had been married aboard the SS *Nascopie*, in which she had traveled North, as the ship lay in the harbor of the Hudson's Bay Post of Cape Dorset. The Bishop of the Arctic officiated, the best man was John Buchan, the son of the then Governor-General and the wedding ring had been fabricated by the engine-room artificer. The husband was T. H. Manning, leader of the British-Canadian Arctic expedition of 1936-41 engaged in survey and biological research, who possessed the reputation of being one of the "hardest travelers" alive.

And then they were away to journey for thirty months by small boat and dog sled, to live on a diet chiefly of meat and flour (supplemented by Vitamin C tablets) and to sleep nightly under a snow roof of their own hand carving. But neither the hardships nor monotony nor loneliness bored Mrs. Manning. She found in the birds and animals, the Eskimos and the traders, the babies and the pups a vitality and a sense of growth and change which kept pace with the swift march of the seasons. She has not exaggerated or overdrawn and while her tale is one of adventure rarely achieved by a woman she has preserved balance and quiet charm. Says the present Lord Tweedsmuir in his preface to the book, "Mrs. Manning has followed an admirable medium. Her description is unadorned and absolutely faithful; of the country, its climate and its people." With the eyes of the world turning more and more to the northern regions it is a matter for congratulation that Canada has produced a woman explorer of such literary calibre. What Freya Stark is for the Arabs, Mrs. Tom Manning has achieved for the Eskimos. The decision to publish a Canadian edition of this work which was originally issued in England during the war is highly commendable and will afford much pleasure.

•

Zestful Garland

I GIVE YOU MY WORD, by Ivor Brown. (Clarke, Irwin, $1.75.)

A "GOONGOOZLER" (if you didn't know) is "an idle and inquisitive person who stands staring for prolonged periods at anything out of the common". The word is of English Lake District origin. Inquisitive but far from idle, the Editor of *The Observer* continues, in this little volume, to stare for the delectation of his readers at words, "out of the common" and common together. Successor to "A Word in Your Ear" and "Just Another Word" the present word-book ranges from "Abhor", through "Geck, Girn and Gowl" to "Zymurgy." And each word merits and is given a miniature essay of distinction and charm. Mr. Brown is a master of prose who writes with "fancy, vigor and felicity"; the quality of his style equals his scholarship of English. And the background of his words chosen this time ranges from the earliest centuries of the tongue to the "Prang" and "Pukka Gen" of the young gentlemen of the R.A.F. Says Mr. Brown, "I wanted the collection to be fun: I also wanted it to be, in some sort, fruitful." It is both.

Casualty

TOO EARLY TO TELL, by Jerome Weidman. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

THIS is one of the minor horrors of war. Here is the author of those meaty works "I Can Get It For You Wholesale" and "What's In It For Me?" reduced to practical mental incoherence; the words come, five hundred pages of them, but not much else. What happened to Mr. Weidman?

It would seem that his war employment was on the staffs of several schools devoted to the techniques of psychological warfare and for him one particularly lush establishment turned out to be a torture chamber of the mind beside which Belsen and Dachau were third-rate efforts. But Mr. Weidman survived his incarceration, and once released he rushed to the typewriter tingling with rage and horror to destroy for once and all this evil thing. But, speak it softly, the Mr. Weidman who emerged so shaken from Vaudracour was not the Mr. Weidman who went in. The unspeakable commandant and his minions had done their foul work over the years only too well; without, it would seem, Mr. Weidman knowing it. And so we can only hope for a slow and complete convalescence; it *has* been too early to tell. And in the meantime the literary ghost of Commandant Whitney Trencher cackles over the horrid remains of Mr. Weidman.

•

Two Canadians

By J. E. MIDDLETON

G. A. REID, Canadian Artist, by Muriel Miller Miner. (Ryerson, $5.00.)

THE LEACOCK ROUNDABOUT, (McClelland & Stewart, $3.75.)

A QUIET lad, born on a Bruce County farm, shocked his father by declaring—quietly—that he intended to be an artist rather than a farmer. The father hoped that time would show the lad his folly. It showed him his wisdom, for today, half-a-century and more since that declaration, George A. Reid, emeritus Principal of the Ontario College of Art, retired but still young and active, has an international reputation as a painter of distinction in *genre* subjects, in landscape and in mural decoration.

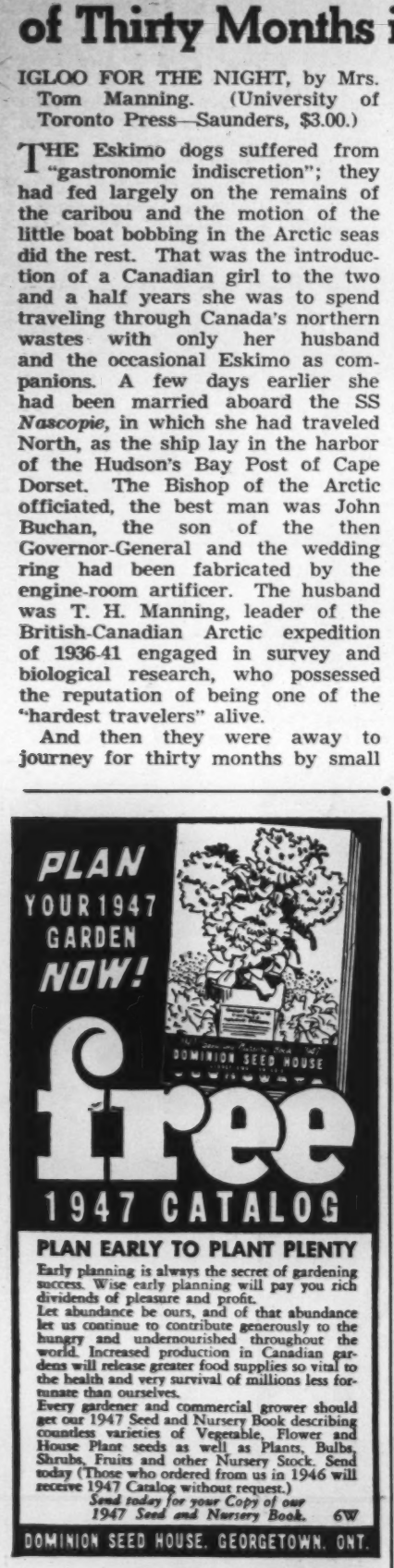
In his homeland he is best-loved, by contemporary artists, by connoisseurs, by friends of eminence in all walks, not alone for his talent and diligence which march in parallel, but for the graces of his character. His persistence, his refusal to accept disappointment for ever, brought the College of Art to its present assured position. Without his faith and determination in action the Toronto Art Gallery might never have been built.

Here is a record of his strivings and journeyings, admirably told, copiously illustrated, with some color-plates, and containing as appendix an explanatory catalogue of his works. This includes also a description of the special collection of 459 of his paintings which he donated to the Ontario Government mainly for the benefit of the schools of the Province. It is to be hoped that most school libraries, if not all, may be enriched by this careful story of a prophet of the Arts in Ontario.

DEVOTEES of Stephen Leacock; that is to say, the folk who have been reading him off and on for forty years, and wearing out the binding of his books, are mostly white-haired now. This assemblage in one volume of the Beauties of Leacock is not for them. Rather it is for the black, brown, sorrel, roan and red-headed, who, in the bounce of youth and war, have overlooked so many good things.

For Stephen was good; in a score of ways, from wild burlesque to political economy. He was not a professional funny man, not a clown, but a humorist; that is, a man willing to tell the whole truth about men and affairs, knowing that stuffed shirts and traditional customs are both inherently foolish; almost as foolish as rabble-rousers and the rabble they rouse.

This collection ranges far; from "Sunshine Sketches" about Orillia and Lake Couchiching to the essay on being 70 years old. "It was a shock when a newspaper first called me a septuagenarian, a cowardly lie, as I was only sixty-nine and seven-twelfths."



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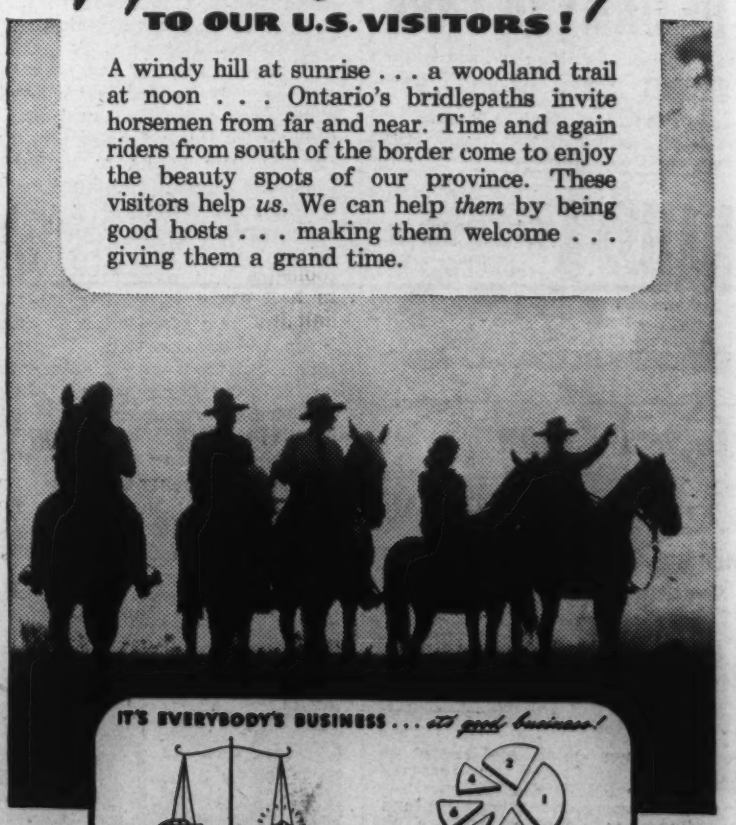

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THE BOOKSHELF

Not the Timeless and Universal But Today for Mr. Marquand

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

B.F.'S DAUGHTER by J P. Marquand. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.75.)

AN ESTABLISHED author can usually write for the slick commercial magazines without loss of prestige. But a writer who turns to serious fiction after a long apprenticeship in the slicks tends to be under suspicion as a literary *arrivist*. It is probably for this reason that John P. Marquand is always subject to a special sort of appraisal. For a good many years now he has been recognized as an American novelist rather than a mere contributor to the magazines. But his more severe critics never forget, and never allow him to forget, that he attained his original success as the creator of Mr. Moto.

Up to a point the estimate is justified. Marquand has all the rules for successful fiction writing at his finger ends and he uses them consciously and shrewdly. He knows how to create expectancy and suspense. His plots are soundly constructed, with a beginning, a middle and an end, however arbitrarily the action may move in time and space. He writes as a rule about the lives of the well-to-do, a subject that is invariably fascinating to the well-to-do, along with the not quite so well-to-do. He has an accurate eye for detail and a sharp ear for speech. In fact his world is so minutely observed that if a Marquand novel had been buried in Grover Whalen's Time Capsule, people a thousand years from now could assemble from its pages the liveliest possible picture of certain metropolitan types in the Twentieth Century — how they filled their houses and their lives, what they ate, drank and wore; how they impressed themselves and tried to impress each other without ever once fooling the specially trained observer who moves through all the Marquand novels. There would be enough sheer archaeological detail, together with sufficient malicious insight into the oddities of an era to make the researcher's task well worth while.

Whether Marquand himself would emerge as a literary figure is another question. The problem doesn't appear to concern him greatly. It is the particular and the immediate rather than the timeless and universal that excite his interest. He is at his best as a satirist and, as a satirist, he is at his liveliest when he is dealing with contemporary or near-contemporary figures—the war correspondent and analyst, the cocktail host and hostess, the literary agent, the phoney intellectual, the bright young men of the New Deal. If he isn't quite at his best in his latest novel, "B.F.'s Daughter" it is because his satire has lost a little of its cutting edge.

Just a Little Tired

Possibly Marquand is a little tired of his deep metropolitan types. In any case, his characterizations here tend to fall noticeably flat. Polly Fulton, the heroine, along with the three men who fill and confuse her life, are all set down with scrupulous attention to detail; but the author's imagination and irony are never quite incisive enough to detach them from the types they represent—Polly the restless, aggressive young American matron, "B.F." her unconventionally, conventionally industrialist father, Bob Tasmin, the gentlemanly conservative, Tom Brett the radical Brain-truster. Nor do the minor characters quite convince one that a fool is no more than the sum of his absurdities and pretensions—a dangerous generalization which Marquand at his best can usually persuade one to accept.

But even if "B.F.'s Daughter" isn't the best of John P. Marquand's novels, it is still, like all Marquand novels, high-class entertainment. Its insights are shrewd even if they don't go very deep, its characters though no more than two-dimensional, are generally consistent, and the physical detail of their lives is always precisely observed. In fact it is a good deal like an intelligently produced high-budget film, which employs all the best tricks in the business but manages to keep most of them out of sight. Marquand's technical know-how may not make him a genuine great writer; but at least it is a highly advantageous part of a genuine great writer's equipment.

FOR THE RECORD

Happy The Land, by Louise Dickinson Rich. (Longmans, Green, $4.00). More about the good life in the wilderness of Maine by the author of "We Took To The Woods".

Land of Promise. The story of the Northwest Territory by Walter Havighurst. (Macmillans, $3.25). LaSalle to Johnny Appleseed in the country south of the Great Lakes.

Velvet Studies, by C. V. Wedgwood. (Clarke, Irwin, $3.25). Various essays by a distinguished English historian who has specialized in the 17th century.

Learning How To Behave, by Arthur M. Schlesinger. (Macmillans, $2.25). American social life as revealed in the etiquette books, or Posting through history with Emily.

Never Let Weather Interfere, by Messmore Kendall. (Oxford, $4.00). A fabulous American who has "done everything" tells almost all about it.

The World's Greatest Scriptures, by Lewis Browne. (Macmillans, $5.50). Well annotated anthology of mankind's sacred writings presented in highly readable form.

Missing From The Record, by Colonel Dick Malone, O.B.E. (Collins, $3.00). A Canadian officer's attempt to tell of some of the goings-on at the Army's higher levels. But even in peace, the sleeping dogs still lie.

Yes and No Stories, by George and Helen Papashvily. (Musson, $2.50). B'rer Fox and B'rer Rabbit as happy as ever; this time in Uncle Joe's Georgia. By the authors of "Anything Can Happen".

Stephan Zweig, by Frederike Zweig. (Oxford, $3.25). "One of the seven wise men of Europe" as seen through his wife's eyes.

Correction

GROWING PAINS: The Autobiography of Emily Carr. (Oxford. Price is $3.50 not $2.50 as noted in SN's review of December 14.)

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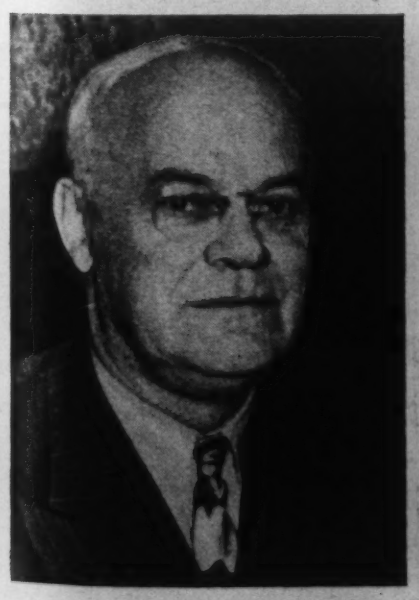

J. M. HEALE

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The Mutual Life of Canada announces the retirement of Mr. J. M. Heale as Manager of its King Street, Toronto, agency. Mr. Heale has been associated with the Company for thirty-eight years, having joined the sales staff as a representative in 1908. Fifteen years later he was appointed Manager of the newly-created King Street Branch, which, under his direction has become not only the largest branch in the Company's organization but one of the most outstanding life insurance agencies on the continent. Tributes to Mr. Heale's unique abilities in the field of agency management have been made by insurance publications and many insurance executives in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Edward S. Bringloe, Branch Manager at Kitchener, Ontario, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Heale. Mr. Bringloe has been with the Company since 1930, and is a graduate of the Bureau School in Agency Management at Chicago. He was formerly Assistant Manager of the Toronto-Bay Street Agency, and has also served as Manager at Ottawa, Halifax and St. John's, Nfld.

Mr. Bringloe served with the R.C.A.F. in Canada and overseas for three years rising to the rank of Squadron Leader, and on his return spent a period of time in the Head Office Agency Department at Waterloo, Ontario, before becoming Branch Manager at Kitchener, Ontario.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Hidden But Tangible Earnings of the Astute Lady of the House

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

ANY woman may help herself to extra non-taxable earnings, by doing things which customarily she pays others to do and by conserving the family's possessions. While she will not get her salary in cash, she will receive payment for whatever skill, ingenuity and effort she expends just as surely as her husband gets his salary cheque for his week's work.

If she makes a dress for herself she earns not only the wages which the manufacturer would pay to have it made but also some of the profits of both the producer and the retailer. Suppose she pays $7.50 for the materials, pattern and fixings. If she would have to spend $17.50 to obtain a ready-made dress of the same quality and style, she has earned $10. If through care, proper washing and mending, she makes a pair of sheets last twice as long as they would ordinarily last, she has earned the price of a pair of sheets.

A slim wrapped-and-tabbed skirt is paired with a snug-waisted bolero in this spring costume by Jo Copeland. Designed in grey and blue men's wear woolen, the suit is worn with a snail printed grey and pink silk blouse. The ends of the long scarf of the blouse are threaded through tab fastening of the jacket.

Such hidden earnings are very real and may assume significant proportions. Two families in the same income group live side by side in houses of identical size and design. Yet one family may have a more attractive home. They may be better dressed, better fed, have a smarter car and be able to buy many things which the family next door cannot afford. The difference in the position of these two families is not accidental. The higher standard of living which one enjoys is the dividends earned from the investment of extra skill and effort.

One of the quickest ways to make these extra earnings is to do things yourself instead of paying others to do them for you. Of course one example comes instantly to mind because the current shortage and high wages of all types of domestic help have driven most women to do their own work.

Highly Paid

Another obvious way is to do your own sewing. Clothing claims a large slice of the family dollar and the woman who can make and remodel her own and her children's clothes gets big pay for the job and she will be able to have many things which the woman who buys ready-made clothes cannot afford. While some women have a natural aptitude for designing and making clothes, the average woman learns merely by doing, gradually improving through constant practice. If she sets her mind to it any woman can learn to do plain sewing and make important savings in the family clothing costs.

Likewise the woman who acquires skill and expends extra effort can have a more attractive home with much less outlay than the one who buys everything ready to use. She is highly paid when she makes her window curtains and drapes, covers cushions, makes slip covers and repairs and recovers upholstered furniture. She saves when she hems or makes table, bed and kitchen linens. For example, she can make an attractive luncheon or dinner set for a fraction of what she would pay for the same type if she bought it ready-made.

Then it is surprising what can be saved or earned in the process of feeding the family. The woman who does her own canning or bottling pays herself good wages. She is earning when she makes her own soup, cans her vegetables, preserves her fruit, makes salad dressing, pickles and relishes. Likewise she is well paid when she does her own baking instead of paying the baker or confectioner to do it for her.

And in these days of labor shortages and high wages you can make important savings if you know how to wield a paint brush, drive a nail, do a minor repair job or give the tap in the kitchen a new washer.

While earnings made by doing things yourself may be more spectacular, those which accrue as the result of conserving your possessions are just as real and just as important. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jones go downtown together and each pay $1 for an identical article. Mrs. Brown's article is worn or broken at the end of three months and she buys another. Mrs. Jones makes hers last for six months. Both women have had the use of a similar article for six months. Yet it cost Mrs. Brown $2 and Mrs. Jones $1. Thus Mrs. Jones saved or earned $1. Earnings of this type can be effected in almost everything which is bought and brought into the home. Some big savings are possible but it is innumerable small ones which in the aggregate may raise the whole standard of living.

Wear And Tear

Food is purchased oftener than anything else and usually it is the biggest item in the budget. Therefore the numerous small savings which may be effected in food costs grow into an impressive amount during a year. The woman who knows how to put to good use every bit of food she buys and who sees that food is properly stored and cared for to avoid waste, will have a much lower food bill than the one who throws out scraps, who permits vegetables to become wilted and fruit to become soft, who allows bread or cheese to become mouldy and cake to become dry.

To get the best use, or to prolong the lifetime of everything you buy, first, you must know how to use each thing to best advantage; second, you need to give day by day care to retard wear and tear; third, you have to take precautions to prevent unnecessary wear or deterioration.

First you need to know how to use and to care for the things you buy. After much research and experiment the manufacturer has discovered the best way to use the article he produces and to keep it operating efficiently. Usually he passes on this knowledge to the consumer either by written instructions or by personal demonstration. If you want to make things last longer—and therefore cost less—study such instruc-

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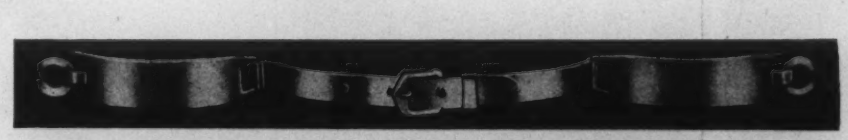

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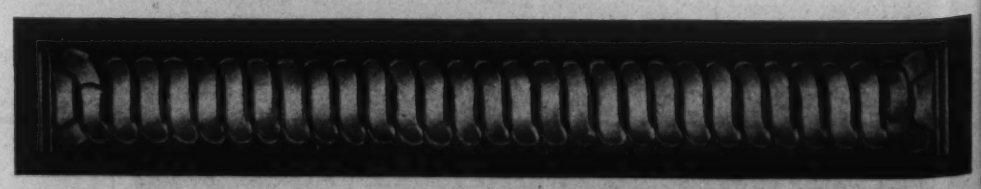

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tions carefully and follow them consistently. You may splatter your dinner over the kitchen ceiling or may damage your new pressure cooker if you do not follow instructions and do not use it properly. You may ruin some new fabric or material if you do not know the proper way to launder it or clean it. For example, many women have doubled their hosiery bills because they did not know that rayon hosiery should not be worn until 48 hours after they are washed.

The second method of conserving your possessions is to give them the day by day care which will retard ordinary wear and tear. Dust and dirt are the enemies of almost everything you own. If you want to make them last longer, devise ways to keep them clean, to keep dirt and grit out of the house and your possessions free from grime and spots. When they become soiled, clean them immediately. Dirt increases wear and if things are allowed to become too soiled they are more difficult to clean without damaging the article. Improper storage is another threat. Things become worn or broken if they are left lying around. Therefore while they are not in use they should be put in a proper place which will keep them in good condition. Exposure to weather conditions, excessive heat or cold, moisture or dryness may also seriously curtail length of service. On its maiden trip a new hat may be ruined because an umbrella was not carried. A cushion or rug may lose its usefulness because it was left in the garden overnight and a storm arose. The piano or library table may be warped because it was kept too near a radiator or a window. Linens may become mildewed because they were allowed to remain in a damp place. This constant daily care of possessions brings big rewards. Because it cuts replacement costs, it frees many a dollar for other things you want.

Finally you can save by protecting your possessions from unnecessary wear or deterioration. Almost everything you own needs special attention at certain times. If this is not given, serious loss may result. If woollen fabrics are not protected against moths they may be completely ruined. Likewise if metals are not guarded against rust they may become useless. If all electrical appliances are not checked and serviced at intervals, if motors are not oiled and cleaned periodically, a major repair job may be necessary. If surface protection of wood is not renewed, the wood may become dried out and cracked. Then too, important savings can be made by giving immediate attention to small repair jobs. When done at once usually it is a simple matter. If it is left the damage is likely to grow rapidly and to become costly or even impossible to repair.

The earnings which will result from doing things yourself and by giving extra care to your possessions are limited only by the amount of skill, ingenuity and extra effort you expend. And, no matter how large such earnings may become, they will not catch the eagle eye of the commissioner of taxation and you will not have to pay any income tax on what you make.

• •

Original Henry V Costumes to Be Worn in Masque

THE splendor of bygone days will be brought vividly to mind when the Masque of Agincourt will be presented in the sculpture court of the Art Gallery of Toronto on Thursday evening, January 23 under the auspices of the women's committee of the gallery. The Canadian Drama League, under the direction of Brownlow Card will present the Masque which is a dramatization of the life story of Henry V. Included in the performance will be some of the stirring passages from the Shakespearean play of the same name.

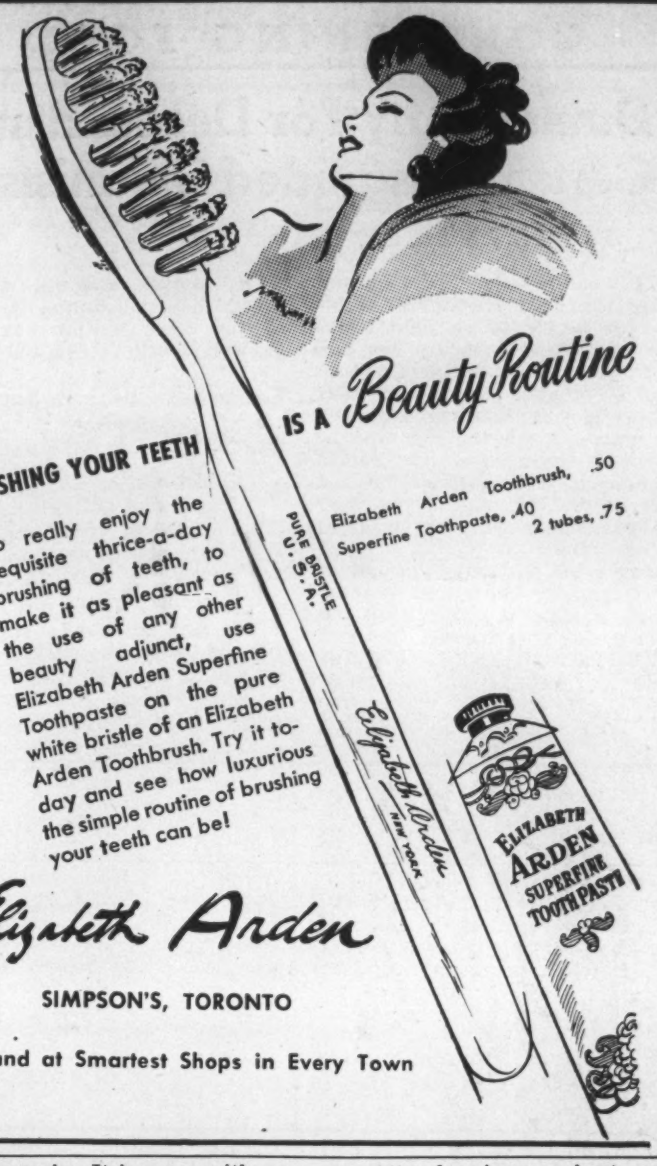
The St. Simon's Church Choir will also take part, and the performers and choir members—about eighty in all—will be garbed in costumes of the early 15th century. A highlight of the evening will be the only appearance in Canada of some of the original costumes from Laurence Olivier's motion picture "Henry V". These will be worn by leading actors in the Masque.

A glimpse of the original costumes shows the glorious color and pageantry used in the making of the picture. There's a red and gold robe of rich brocade with long sweeping train lined with blue satin. This was worn by Olivier in the title role of the picture. Another of Olivier's costumes was seen when the action took place on the stage of the Old Globe theatre in the London of Shakespeare's day. This one has white breeches embellished with gold flowers, a red velvet jacket decorated with gold brocade and white buttons. There are white frothy cuffs and collar.

Miss Renee Asherson, whose roots are partially planted in Canadian soil through an aunt, Mrs. John Mood of Guelph, plays the role of Katharine of France in the production. Two of her gowns will be seen in the Masque. Her coronation robe of blue satin is embroidered with gold fleurs de lys and has ecru lace around the neck. It is worn with an elaborate gold and white headdress. Another of her gowns, which she wore on the parapet of the Dauphin's palace near Rouen, is of shell pink linen with scalloped sleeves lined with powder blue velvet. Her blue velvet headdress is trimmed with gold, and has a chin piece of blue georgette forming a short veil in back.

These costumes, along with precious manuscripts, portraits, crossbows and suits of armor will be on view in the Margaret Eaton room of the Art Gallery from January 24 to February 2, so that the public may see them in all their magnificence.

Spiral tucks, each tuck fagoted at the top, accent the simplicity of a black crepe dinner dress from the collection of Herbert Sondheim.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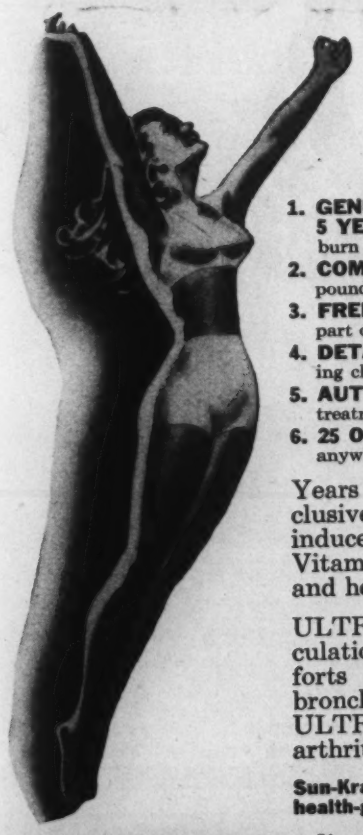

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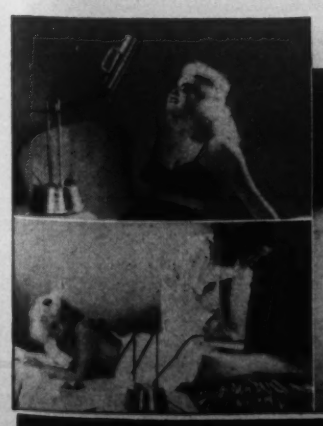

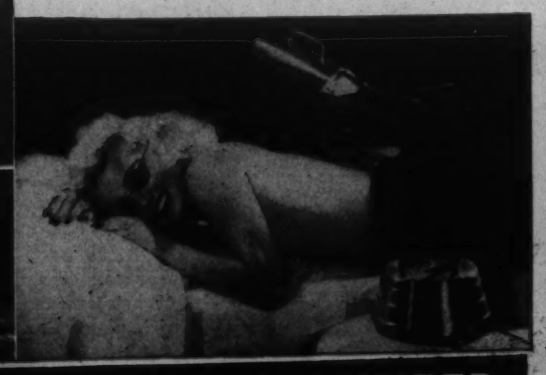

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CONCERNING FOOD

A Dinner Party For Descendants of Certain Misguided Colonists

By JANET MARCH

AFTER eating a good deal around Christmas and New Year a lot of people decide to go light for a while on fattening foods, but this year in these parts nature fixed up a fine job of snow cleaning which is very good for the lines of the figure. If it goes on snowing we will be able to eat anything we like, for at present it is well to travel with a shovel in the car, unless you have some passengers who are good at pushing.

I once read that climbing stairs was the activity which used up most calories, so that if you ran up ten flights a day you burned up those extra calories which if left at large combine to make a roll somewhere round the waistline. The expert who made this statement didn't estimate how many thousand calories would be needed to dig the car out of the garage, or even just to re-dig the paths which the children of the neighborhood seem to love to fill in with large drifts as soon as they have been neatly cleared.

Then, too, there is the problem of the driveway and the city plow which comes by again when you are just prepared to make a fast dash up the drive for the haven of the garage. The type of packed heavy snow thrown up by it is particularly reducing. If it keeps on snowing hard it looks as if you will be able to eat all the hot buttered rolls and potatoes you like.

In this way you can make the best of this darned climate, even though you are convinced that colonizing this country was really a mistake made by our ancestors who arrived in August and to their surprise got snowed in in November. I don't know why they didn't try Kenya which is said to have a nice climate all the year round, though there are lions.

How about cheering yourself up by having a small dinner party with food which would be pretty easy for a maidless hostess to handle.

Creamed Chicken Soup

Beef à la Mode
Green Salad

Coffee Soufflé

Veiled faces of ladies of the harem make a lively pattern in green, orange and black on the white crepe of this spring dress. Box jacket of "hot pepper" wool is lined with the print of the dress. Both the ensemble and the witty print design are by Brownie, and are part of the Fox-brownie spring collection for 1947.

Of course, creamed soup puts greater demands on the time and skill of the cook, but the extra effort is well worth it if the result is

Creamed Chicken Soup

1 quart (4 cups) of chicken stock
1 carrot
2 stalks of celery
1 cupful of cream
2 tablespoonfuls of butter
2 tablespoonfuls of flour
Salt and pepper

You may have had a chicken lately and so have chicken stock on hand. If not you can usually buy condensed chicken soup to use in its place. Heat the chicken stock and then add the carrot, onion and celery, all sliced. Simmer covered for about half an hour, and then strain. Melt the butter and stir in the flour and salt and pepper and add the cream and heat, stirring until the mixture thickens. Then stir in the hot chicken stock and serve.

Beef A La Mode

4 pounds of beef (a cut suitable to use as a pot roast)
¼ pound of salt pork
2 sliced onions
6 carrots
1 can of tomatoes
10 small potatoes or large ones cut in pieces
1 white turnip cut in quarters
2 bay leaves
1 teaspoonful of thyme
1 teaspoonful of salt
Pepper
1 tablespoonful of parsley chopped
1 tablespoonful of chopped onion

Mix the parsley, thyme, salt and pepper, chopped onion and the bay leaves broken up in small pieces together. Cut up the salt pork in strips and roll the strips in this mixture. Take the roast of beef and cut gashes in it and stick in the strips of pork. Then roll the meat in vinegar and let it stand overnight. Slice the two onions, fry them lightly and then arrange them in the covered roasting pan on top, and around the meat. Add 1½ cupfuls of water and cook slowly for two hours, basting occasionally and adding more water if it seems to be getting dry. Then put in the vegetables, and add enough water for the potatoes to be at least half covered. Cook another hour, and serve.

Coffee Souffle

1½ cups of strong coffee
½ cup of sugar
1 tablespoon of gelatin
A pinch of salt
3 eggs
½ teaspoon of vanilla
½ cup of milk

Mix the coffee and milk with half the sugar and the gelatin softened in a little cold water. Separate the eggs and beat the egg yolks and mix with the milk and gelatin mixture. Cook in the double boiler until it thickens, stirring all the time. Take off the heat, stir in the vanilla and cool. Beat the egg whites till they are very stiff and fold in. Pour into a wet mould and chill.

• •

PIGEONS

HERE, in a city square,
by the church porch,
they go pacing, back and forth,
delicately stepping with coral feet
on the wide parvis,
heads busily bobbing,
shot-silk in the mid-day sun.

Scarce heeding wayfarers,
—lifting wings, alighting,
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DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK if you don't agree that Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Products—Juice, Catchup and Soup—are the best you've ever tasted.

Here's good advice for you ladies who long for more pep and vitality. Listlessness, poor appetite and general debility may often be traced to lack of vitamins A and C. So the scientific way to protect health and vigour is to make sure you get these vitamins every day. Since Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Juice is an excellent source of both, what better health routine could you choose than a daily glassful of Libby's*

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Tyranny of Time

By HORACE BROWN

IT WAS seven years to the day since I had left the city. I did not feel like Enoch Arden. There was little change in the city. It was timeless. The Plaza had been denuded and the heroic groupings of the War Memorial, clad in their white garments, were new to me. The streams of pedestrian and vehicular traffic moved more quickly, and I did not know every second person or even every tenth person, and I was a stranger in a familiar land, but the city itself had changed very little. It was as though the film had speeded up, leaving the background calm and stationary.

Coming to the city, I had not felt consciously older. It had been, in a measure, a return to early spring, but with some expectation and a hottening of the blood.

The day had disillusioned. At the office of my old newspaper, I had talked with men with whom I had worked through three hectic years. They had been far away from me. I had groped for them, but they had been encased in the cellophane of timelessness that remaining in one place and of one thinking mercifully provides. I had had the curious feeling that while I was younger than any of them I was much older and had lived several lifetimes while they were leisurely consuming their first existence. It had been the same with old acquaintances encountered upon the street, who had remembered me while I had desperately strived to place them in a story that had moved on past their life. The manner of all towards me had been defensive and reluctant, as though it was in my face that I thought them dead.

Now, in the Plaza, I let the immemorial wind rush against me, and I leaned over the parapet and watched the slow canal gather in its rushing drop to the dark river at the foot of the nation's hill. I waited for something to tell me that all was not changed, that the little boy and the young man had passed this way and could come back in mind as well as olding body. The city hurried by me, and took with it my dreams, so rainbowly compounded of what had once been Life and was now proven to have not existed.

There was a touch upon my arm, and I turned. It was Raoul. Raoul, as I remembered him, bald and smiling and small and diffident, a nice little man whom Destiny could not possibly touch. Seven years ago I had seen him with his violin-case under his arm, and it was there today, a little more worn, not quite as shiny, but there. The film caught, slipped back seven reels, held.

"M'sieu Brown!" he said, his voice soft and friendly as always. "Is it really you?"

It was, and I was glad to see him, really glad. He had not changed, but he had remembered. Perhaps he could take me back for even a precious hour.

WHEN I looked again, he *had* changed. The thing I recalled most about Raoul was his absolute cleanliness and spruceness. On my second mental photograph, I saw an untidy little man, in frayed and tattered clothes, much in need of a haircut and shave. His hands, those sensitive hands that had led orchestras for me and played the violin with such loving care, trembled and reached up to me and then fell back in the despair of ever climbing again. Even the hands, once so white and firm and plump, were neglected.

"How are things?" I asked, knowing.

Raoul shrugged. Things were, he said, not so good. They had not been so good since I and my friends had gone away. He asked after my friends, eagerly, as after dear memories. I told him they were well, but not that they would not remember him. He told me he did not have to ask how things were with me; he could see. All the time, his soft brown eyes were lifted to my harder hazel, pleading for me to make things right again, to make them as though I had never gone away.

"Those were the wonderful times," he said at last. "Those were the good days."

I tried to recapture the "good days," the small, ill-equipped studios, the haphazard orchestras, the amateur dramatic performers, the never-amount-to-much singers. To me, it was another planet, a memory to be evoked from time to time but something to be thankful of having escaped. I thought of Raoul's patience with my young cruelties and ambitions, of how hard he had worked to please, never complaining, always doing what was asked of him.

I had escaped, and he. . .

"I wish we could have those times again," Raoul said. "They were the best I have ever known."

This was not my city. This was not my life. I had no magic wand to make things right for Raoul.

Mumbling a craven excuse, I hurried away from my past.

• •

NEW YEAR POEM

SO MANY books, so many forms,
And treatises to burn.
Each showing man the way to do
His income tax return.
But not one author gives to man
The news he sadly lacks;
And that is how to get the cash
To pay the beastly tax.

G. E. F. SMITH

JEHOVAH'S WITNESS

YESTERDAY with knees rheumatic
I had climbed up to the attic
When I heard a knock emphatic
Pounding loudly at my door.

"Tiresome this," I thought, descending
Wond'ring what the summons pending,
"Just some agent recommending
Brooms and brushes for my floor.
Only this and nothing more."

But I feared the voice ecstatic
Of some meddling, bold fanatic,
Mind unstable, weird, erratic,
And a nuisance I deplore,
Seeking entrance at my door.

Four the freedoms we are heir to,
Speak and worship as we care to,
But no freedom makes it fair to
Be a nuisance at the door,
Preaching platitudes galore.

Minutes then I stood uncertain
Peering through my parlor curtain,
Knowing there could be no hurt in
Agents knocking at my door.
But I feared Jehovah's bore.

There he stood with air dogmatic,
Full of arguments pragmatic.
This my prayer, e'en though schismatic,
"Oh Jehovah, I implore,
Keep your witness from my door."

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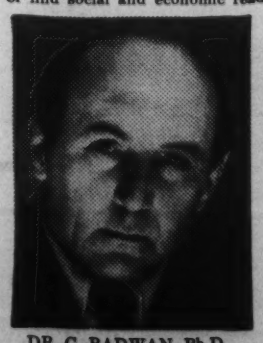

DR. C. RADWAN, Ph.D.
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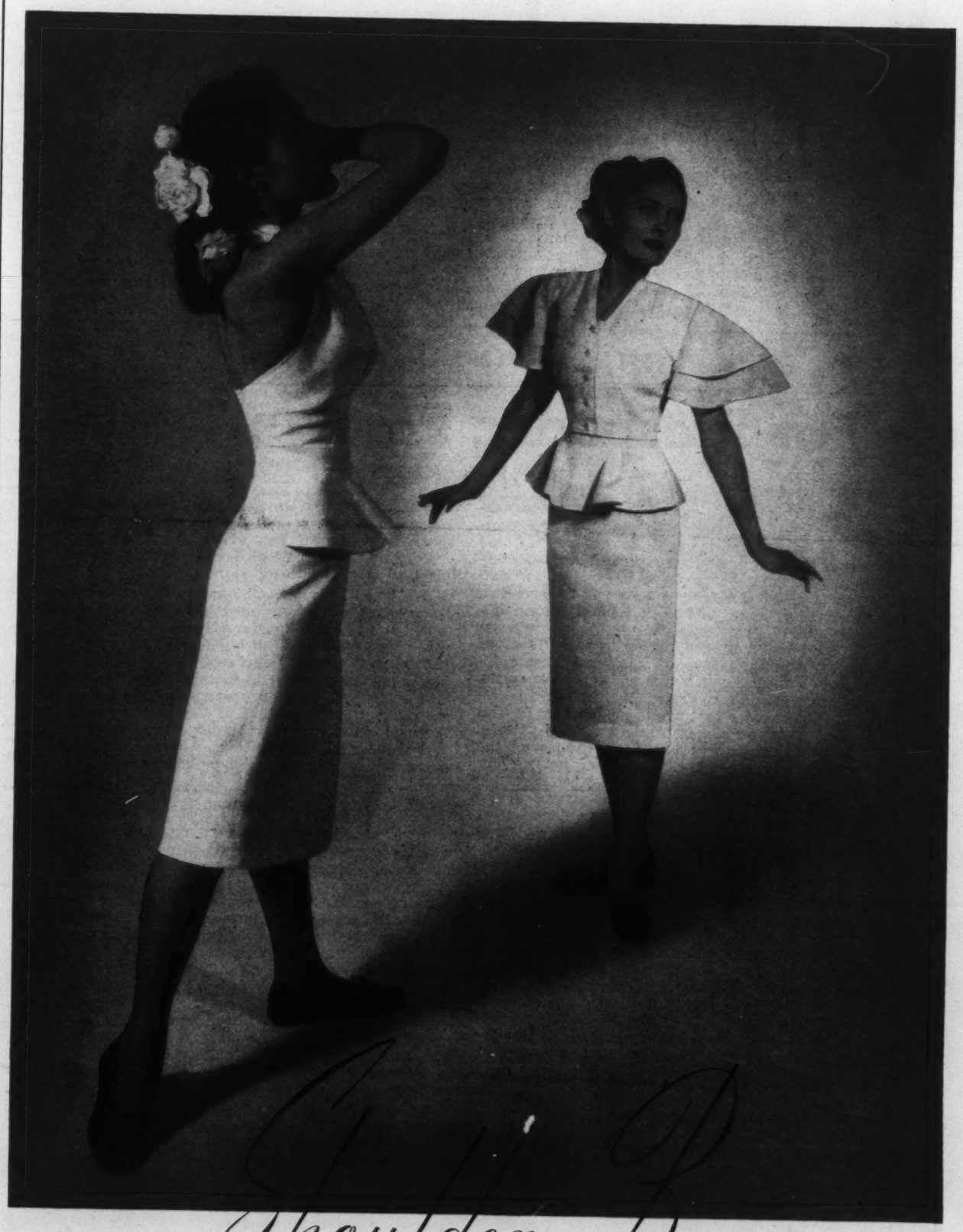

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very new, like all the southland
fashions you'll see at **EATON'S**

1947 Output Will Test Britain's Progress

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Although various industries in Britain have had to cut their output on account of power shortage, the position in the mines and the cotton industry is already showing improvement. The real test of new working conditions, however, will be the output figures in the coming months and the only long-term solution to British industry is capital re-equipment, says Mr. Marston.

The possibility that unrestrained inflation may break out is not taken so seriously as a few months ago, and it now seems more likely that the accumulated purchasing-power will be useful when the buying peak is over and some stimulus is needed by industry.

London.

THE main concern of British business people thus far in 1947 is whether they will be able to proceed with the recovery which, though perhaps not up to expectations, certainly made headway in 1946.

There were some ominous signs in the last weeks of the old year, when various industries — most notably motor-car producers, but also cotton firms and others—had to cut their output on account of electricity and gas cuts, coal shortage, or lack of steel. Consumers are now told that it will be 1950 before generating capacity can be increased sufficiently to restore electricity services to their pre-war standards—a serious matter at this stage.

On the other hand, a new deal for the miners seems to be really on the way, beginning with a 5-day week from May onwards; and already many pits are exceeding their target outputs. The coal crisis is going to be a severe handicap for the remainder of the winter, but it will almost certainly be resolved before the year is out, even though without a wide margin in hand.

Everyone says that the real test of these improvements in working conditions will be the output figures in the coming months. There seems to be some reason for optimism, although there are many sceptics still among the industrialists. The cotton industry, anyway, has made quite a good start with its 5-day week, and the principle is being extended to engineering, where relatively favorable working conditions have previously assisted the industry to maintain a high rate of activity.

Production per man-hour is already going to be a vital matter in 1947, and the community is more man-hour conscious than ever before. It is not a question simply of the workers' willingness to produce, though morale in industry can make a great deal of difference at this stage. It is also a question of equipment. If it is true that the automatic system for viscose yarn production (whose patent rights have been acquired from the U.S. by Courtaulds) can really produce in 4½ hours as much as 5½ days' present output with the same labor, this is the kind of development that Britain needs.

It is a simple impossibility to compete with highly-developed industries abroad by using out-of-date equipment which gives only a small return on the labor employed. It is good to exhort the miners to give their best, but everyone knows that the only long-term solution to the coal problem is mechanization of the mines to give a far higher output with existing labor resources.

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(*Continued on Next Page*)

Daimler Re-Enters World Markets

Britain's oldest firm of car manufacturers, Daimler, rapidly getting back to peacetime production both as regards home and overseas markets, is now shipping cars to the U.S., South America, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Sweden, Iceland, Siam, etc. Chief order at the moment is from the South African Government for a fleet of "Straight Eights" (above) for the forthcoming Royal Tour. Engines and chassis are made at parent works at Coventry, but coachwork is built by London subsidiary, Hooper & Co. where body mounters are shown making final adjustments (below).

Windows, partitions and blinds of Royal cars are electrically operated.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

For Prosperity, Foreign Trade

By P. M. RICHARDS

LAST week this column looked at the business prospect for 1947 and suggested that while a recession in business activity might be experienced this year, there is little reason to expect the real depression that some doleful forecasters have predicted, and that the level of business, even with a recession, should actually be far above that of the years immediately preceding the war. In other words, we can have a recession from the extremely high level of 1946, and still be far better off, as volume of production and employment and wages and trade generally, than we were in pre-war years. Apparently only an up-rush of wage-costs that would push prices beyond the reach of most consumers could spoil this picture, and that does not seem probable now in view of the more conciliatory attitude of the labor unions. In short, so long as we do not get production costs too high for the purchasing power of the masses of the public, there should be no prospect of depression at least as long as the home market is lacking so many urgently-needed goods. It is after domestic deficiencies have been supplied that the problem arises, when the question becomes that of the consumable power of markets overseas. This, of course, depends upon purchasing power. In 1946 the United States sold more goods abroad than ever before in peacetime, more than $10 billions worth. But it imported only $5 billions worth, and thereby greatly depleted the buying power of many nations which must be markets for U.S. products if the U.S. is to continue to export. The answer is that the U.S. must lower its tariffs to enable more foreign goods to enter the country, or lend needy foreigners the money with which to buy U.S. goods.

Canada's Problem More Acute

The export problem is much more acute for Canada, since a much larger proportion of this country's production must find markets outside its own borders if that production is to be consumed. In the three years immediately preceding World War II, Canada exported no less than 35 per cent of her total production, comparing with less than 7 per cent for the United States and about 20 per cent for Britain. Three out of every eight of the workers of Canada normally depend on foreign trade for their livelihood, directly or indirectly; around one-third of our national income is normally derived from it.

We in Canada cannot become independent of foreign markets so long as we produce several times as much wheat and newsprint and metals as we can possibly consume ourselves, and so long as we produce only a minor part of our requirements of coal and oil and steel. In these circumstances, to try to get along without exports and imports would enormously lower our standards of living and greatly lessen employment. Instead, Canada's chief postwar problem is how to build up a volume of foreign trade much larger than that of pre-war, to provide the standards of living and volume of employment we now require, in the face of the sharply reduced purchasing power of most of our overseas customers and the new competition for markets.

In 1946 Canada's combined export and import trade was about 20 per cent below the 1944 wartime peak but, at $4.2 billions, made a new high record for peacetime. The value of our 1946 exports was about $2.3 billions, with 40 per cent going to the United States and 25 per cent to Britain. The U.S. and Britain continued, as in pre-war years, to take a considerably greater portion of Canada's total exports than all other countries combined, but they had reversed their relative positions, with the United States becoming, in 1946, the chief purchaser.

How to Pay for U.S. Imports?

This decline in British buying from Canada creates a problem for Canada in respect of payment for imports from the United States. Before the war, when Britain was Canada's largest customer, the surplus of pounds sterling realized on our trading with Britain, to whom we sold more than we bought from her, was available to meet the debit incurred on our trading with the U.S. This situation no longer exists; furthermore, says the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian debit on commodity account with the United States has increased considerably, with the result that the debit must be met out of accumulated reserves of United States dollars.

Mr. MacKinnon says that a greater diversification of our import sources is expected to be achieved by the Canadian loans and credits extended to various countries needing Canadian goods but lacking the means of purchase. These countries will make repayments in part through increased sales of their goods to Canada, and this widening of trading relations, both import and export, should reduce the present extreme concentration of trade and bring about a more normal balance of payments with the United States.

It is obvious that changes and adjustments now in process will importantly affect the conditions of Canada's export and import trade, on the welfare of which the country's prosperity so largely depends. What happens when the export loans and credits are exhausted? Will foreign buyers now dependent on them then be able to continue on their own? Their willingness and their ability to buy our goods will clearly depend on the level of Canadian prices in competition with those of other suppliers. That, in turn, will be determined largely by Canadian wage-rates and other production costs. The point to consider is that these production-cost factors are even more important to us than to the United States because of our much greater dependence, now and in future, on foreign trade.

(*Continued from Page 26*)

many people are beginning to think along these lines. Not many months ago it was complacently assumed that the postwar shortage of capital equipment and consumer goods would last so long that no one need worry about up-to-date competitive methods. It might be a pity that re-equipment was so difficult, because with new machinery it would be possible to take full advantage of the sellers' market, but, meanwhile, the old machines were earning good money, so there was no immediate worry.

But industrialists — and, significantly, the Stock Exchange — have awakened to the fact that, while some shortages will undoubtedly last for years, others may be overcome within a few months. This is a pleasant thought for the goods-hungry public, but abundance is a mixed blessing to the business world. It is time, anyway, to look to the cost-structure of industry; and it must be admitted that in Britain it causes a good deal of disquiet.

Answer Lies in U.S.

Essentially, the question whether this year brings prosperity or confusion can only be answered by the U.S. Experience in the commodity markets in the States since controls were lifted suggests that a very unstable situation is developing in that country, and already there is talk of a recession—if not a major slump—long before consumer demand is satisfied. In the opinion of some economists in Britain, it may begin in 1947. If so, the repercussions on countries such as Britain will be immediate. Even if—which is questionable—Britain is sufficiently "insulated" from the U.S. to be able to avoid a severe setback, there will undoubtedly be hesitancy and confusion in Britain if the United States takes the downward course.

So far as her own position determines the outlook, Britain has nothing to fear in the coming twelve-month. In a few goods saturation of demand at existing prices will probably be reached—already, for instance, there is a glut of household electrical goods sufficient to threaten restrictions on their manufacture. But, with so much necessarily diverted to the export markets to pay for foodstuffs and raw materials at their present exceptionally high prices, and much attention necessary to the capital industries, there is no possibility that the general state of shortage will be transformed within a year.

It is worth bearing in mind that the world demand for British goods, of which capital goods account for a substantial part, is likely to be maintained after the world consumer demand has been fairly well satisfied. Most businesses, at any rate, can expect to do well in 1947—but the wise ones will realize that this is the best opportunity to organize for a future when competition, on the international plane, may be fiercer than ever before.

The opposite danger, that unrestrained inflation may break out, is not taken so seriously now as a few months ago. The possibility obviously exists on paper—strengthened by the persistent increase of bank credit to press home the cheap-money drive. The huge volume of purchasing-power accumulated during and since the war in the form of national savings and bank deposits might, theoretically, flood the consumer markets and wash away the mechanism of controls. But it is very unlikely.

There is a good deal of dis-saving as well as new saving, and many people are spending rather freely. But people seem, perhaps more by instinct than by reason, to be spending more only as more goods become available to buy, and the rise in prices is not on a scale that could be called inflationary.

It is more likely that this accumulated buying-power will serve a useful purpose when the peak of industrial and trading activity is passed and some stimulus is needed to keep up the momentum. Such a situation might arise later in 1947, but it is not expected so soon.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ontario's Minister of Mines Is Hopeful of Outlook for 1947

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN ESTIMATING Ontario's mineral production value from all sources for 1946 at $215,000,000, against nearly $210,000,000 the previous year, Hon. L. M. Frost, provincial mine's minister, states, "a much higher production figure would have been achieved had labor and essential equipment and supplies been available." A great number of mining companies are well supplied with funds and much exploratory work both on surface and underground will be carried out this year. New mines will be in production and old producers will have their mills turning over once again and Mr. Frost points out, "the continued demand for raw and semi-finished mineral products and an improving labor situation should see Ontario's mining industry largely on the way back to normal in the next 12 months."

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Most of the increase in 1946 production value in Ontario was attributable to gold mining which has reported a continuous, but slow improvement since the end of hostilities, Mr. Frost's review states. The nickel-copper industry on the other hand reported substantial reductions in production from the high wartime output. Yet in 1946 all peace-time records went overboard. Owing to the continued high demand for construction materials, industrial minerals, including clay products, were expected to have reached an all-time high in the course of the past year." The Minister of Mines singles out the establishment of a highway link connecting the progressive gold camp of Red Lake and the rest of the King's Highways system of the province as the outstanding development affecting Ontario mining in 1946. It is expected the road from Matheson into the Lightning River area will be completed by next summer.

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An all-time record number of mining claims were filed with the Ontario Department of Mines last year, and the review comments that "there was hope that new mines if not new mining camps would result from the great number of gold discoveries reported throughout the breadth of Northern Ontario. "Other all-time records established covered the number of mining company incorporations and the footage of diamond drilling and surface development work carried out in the province during 1946. The resumption of a full program of prospecting classes and the further expansion of geological surveys by his department in the present year were forecast by the Minister of Mines. He indicated that increases in his technical personnel had only been realized recently and that it had been possible not only to appoint more resident geologists, but that the number of mining engineers on the staff of the Chief Inspector of Mines had also been substantially increased.

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Value of Canada's production of metals in 1946 at $304,700,000 was the lowest since 1936 despite the higher export prices for base metals. The tonnage of copper was down 22 per cent to 185,543 tons; zinc dropped 9 per cent to 235,917 tons; nickel declined 22 per cent to 95,406 tons. Lead increased slightly to 177,222 tons. Gold production was up 19 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value to 3,214,577 fine ounces at $118,100,000, and silver up 12,778,218 ounces worth $10,700,000, was down slightly in quantity, but up 75 per cent in value.

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An increase of two per cent in value to $508,900,000 compared with $498,-

(*Continued on Page 32*)

W. E. COSTELLO

Canadian representative, Sutherland International Despatch, who was recently elected president of the Transportation Club of Toronto for 1947. The club, with a membership of over 500, is planning a very extensive programme for the new year. Other officers elected were, C. S. Noble, First Vice-president, C. R. Patterson, Second Vice-president, Wm. G. Hamilton, Secretary, and Wm. E. Hendershot, Treasurer.

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JANUARY 2, 1947

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We are happy to announce
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MR. BENSON L. COYNE, B.Com.
who has been associated with the firm as Manager of our Bond Department.

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The enlarged 1947 edition is radically different from all other tax guides in that it is the *only* book of its kind which contains filled-in reproductions of the official Canadian income tax forms prescribed for reporting 1946 incomes for individuals, partnerships and unincorporated businesses. It is the *only* book which details what you must include and what you may deduct from *every* class of income regardless of its source. It is equally suitable for estimating the 1947 taxes of persons who are required to pay quarterly instalments.

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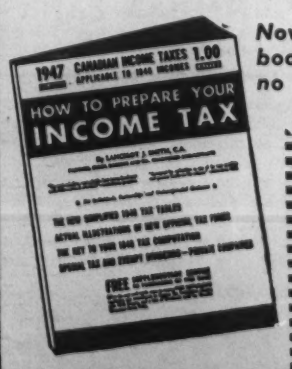

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IN ESTIMATING Ontario's mineral production value from all sources for 1946 at $215,000,000, against nearly $210,000,000 the previous year, Hon. L. M. Frost, provincial mine's minister, states, "a much higher production figure would have been achieved had labor and essential equipment and supplies been available." A great number of mining companies are well supplied with funds and much exploratory work both on surface and underground will be carried out this year. New mines will be in production and old producers will have their mills turning over once again and Mr. Frost points out, "the continued demand for raw and semi-finished mineral products and an improving labor situation should see Ontario's mining industry largely on the way back to normal in the next 12 months."

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Most of the increase in 1946 production value in Ontario was attributable to gold mining which has reported a continuous, but slow improvement since the end of hostilities, Mr. Frost's review states. The nickel-copper industry on the other hand reported substantial reductions in production from the high wartime output. Yet in 1946 all peace-time records went overboard. Owing to the continued high demand for construction materials, industrial minerals, including clay products, were expected to have reached an all-time high in the course of the past year. The Minister of Mines singles out the establishment of a highway link connecting the progressive gold camp of Red Lake and the rest of the King's Highways system of the province as the outstanding development affecting Ontario mining in 1946. It is expected the road from Matheson into the Lightning River area will be completed by next summer.

•

An all-time record number of mining claims were filed with the Ontario Department of Mines last year, and the review comments that "there was hope that new mines if not new mining camps would result from the great number of gold discoveries reported throughout the breadth of Northern Ontario. "Other all-time records established covered the number of mining company incorporations and the footage of diamond drilling and surface development work carried out in the province during 1946. The resumption of a full program of prospecting classes and the further expansion of geological surveys by his department in the present year were forecast by the Minister of Mines. He indicated that increases in his technical personnel had only been realized recently and that it had been possible not only to appoint more resident geologists, but that the number of mining engineers on the staff of the Chief Inspector of Mines had also been substantially increased.

•

Value of Canada's production of metals in 1946 at $304,700,000 was the lowest since 1936 despite the higher export prices for base metals. The tonnage of copper was down 22 per cent to 185,543 tons; zinc dropped 9 per cent to 235,917 tons; nickel declined 22 per cent to 95,406 tons. Lead increased slightly to 177,222 tons. Gold production was up 19 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value to 3,214,577 fine ounces at $118,100,000, and silver up 12,778,218 ounces worth $10,700,000, was down slightly in quantity, but up 75 per cent in value.

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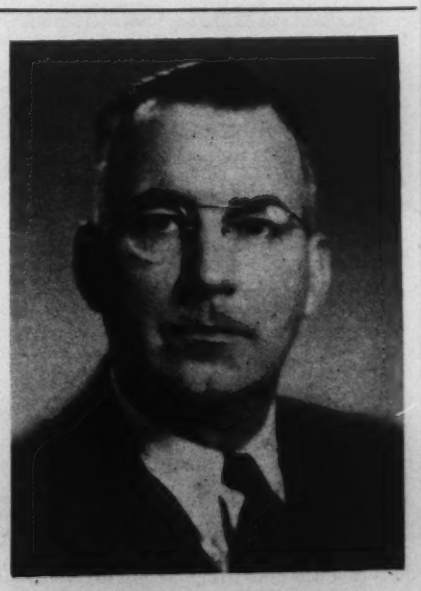
An increase of two per cent in value to $508,900,000 compared with $498,-

(*Continued on Page 32*)



W. E. COSTELLO

Canadian representative, Sutherland International Despatch, who was recently elected president of the Transportation Club of Toronto for 1947. The club, with a membership of over 500, is planning a very extensive programme for the new year. Other officers elected were, C. S. Noble, First Vice-president, C. R. Patterson, Second Vice-president, Wm. G. Hamilton, Secretary, and Wm. E. Hendershot, Treasurer.

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CANADIAN INVESTMENT ISSUES
is outlined in our Current Letter for January.
If you are interested from an income or investment angle, a copy will be sent on request.
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JANUARY 2, 1947

We regret to announce
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after 50 years of leadership.
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LT.-COL. H. L. EDMONDS
who will, however, continue to be associated with this firm.

•

We are happy to announce
the admission to partnership of
MR. BENSON L. COYNE, B.Com.
who has been associated with the firm as Manager of our Bond Department.

•

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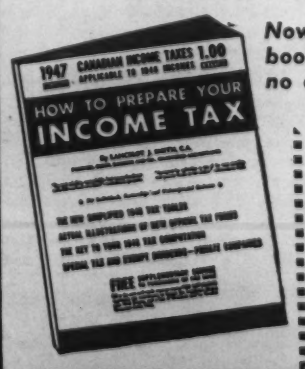
The enlarged 1947 edition is radically different from all other tax guides in that it is the *only* book of its kind which contains filled-in reproductions of the official Canadian income tax forms prescribed for reporting 1946 incomes for individuals, partnerships and unincorporated businesses. It is the *only* book which details what you must include and what you may deduct from *every* class of income regardless of its source. It is equally suitable for estimating the 1947 taxes of persons who are required to pay quarterly instalments.

Smith's, the most up-to-date, tax guide with its FREE supplementary service is used by bankers, lawyers, auditors, accountants, directors and many thousands of individuals to minimize their personal income taxes. It is *guaranteed* to satisfy you or your money back.



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

W. J. S., London, Ont.—The dividend of 25 cents a share on the preference share of FIBRE PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LTD., paid Jan. 1, 1947, represents the initial disbursement on the shares and covers the six months ended Dec. 31, 1946. The 5 per cent $10 par preference stock is entitled to a fixed cumulative dividend of 50 cents a share per annum and the shares are redeemable as a whole or in part by lot on 30 days' notice at $10.20 and accumulated dividends. Authorized capital consists of 35,000 preferred shares and 100,000 common shares, no par value, of which 25,000 and 62,000 shares, respectively, are outstanding.

A. L. C., Pembroke, Ont. — A reorganization of GOLDEN GATE MINING COMPANY LTD. was authorized by shareholders last October. The name of the company has been changed to Kirkland Golden Gate Mines Ltd.. and the authorized and issued capital of 5,000,000 shares of $1 par value decreased to 2,500,000 shares and then increased to 3,000,000 shares by the creation of an additional 500,000 shares of $1 par value. Basis of exchange is one share of Kirkland Golden Gate for two shares of Golden Gate. Shares of the new company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. By agreement dated November 7, Junior Golds Securities Corporation underwrote 250,000 shares at 30 cents a share, payable $25,000 down and the balance as required by March 7, 1947, and optioned 250,000 shares at 30 cents per share until July 7, 1947. A substantial amount of high grade ore is reported on hand and I understand plans call for re-opening of the mill as soon as possible, enlargement of the shaft and establishment of two more levels.

W. V. F., Three Rivers, Que.—INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (CANADA) LTD. has reported net distributable profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1946, at $14,738, equal to $2.97 a preferred share, compared with $84,000 or $2 in the preceding 12 months. Operating profit was $438,350 against $452,674. Taxes, including refundables of $8,347, compared with $41,951, were $196,302 against $286,742. Working capital was $855,236 versus $820,547. Earned surplus rose $19,737 to $122,842.

J. R. S., Glace Bay, N.S.—With a view to providing necessary funds for continued underground development a reorganization of the capital structure of MARLON ROUYN GOLD MINES LTD., with property in Rouyn township, Quebec, has been sanctioned by shareholders. Authority was also given for change of the name to New Marlon Rouyn Gold Mines Ltd. Present shareholders will receive one share of the new stock for each two shares of the old. New shares free of escrow will be issued for all present free shares of the old company. Of the capitalization of 3,500,000 shares, 3,346,506 are presently outstanding and these will be reduced to 1,673,253 new shares, and the capital increased again to 3,500,000 shares by the creation of another 1,826,747 new shares which will be available for financing. I understand that the company has obtained an option and underwriting agreement constituting $60,000 to the treasury for 200,000 new shares and has given options on an additional 850,000 shares at prices from 30 cents to $1 per share which, if all are exercised, will provide an additional $530,000. The shaft has been completed and a large hoist capable of work to a depth of 1,000 feet installed. I expect lateral work has already commenced.

L.R.H., Niagara Falls, N.Y.—A dividend of 75 cents per share was paid Dec. 19 by HUDSON BAY MINING & SMELTING CO. to shareholders of record Nov. 19. This brought the 1946 distribution to $2.25 per share as compared with $2 the previous year. The company had previously paid 50 cents quarterly since the beginning of 1945, prior to which $1 had been paid half yearly since 1940. Net earnings for the first nine months of the year were $6,167,302, or equal to $2.24 per share, as against $4,253,156, or $1.54 per share in the like period of 1945. Of the profit this year, 71 cents was earned in the first quarter, 70 cents

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

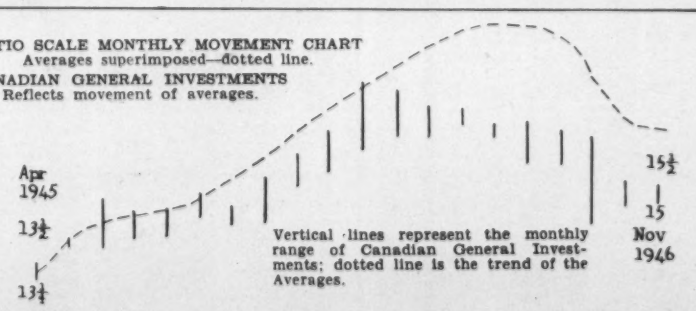
A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

				Averages.		C.G.I.I.	
Price 29 Nov. 46	—$15.50						
YIELD	— 5.4%	Last	1 month	Down	.3%	Unch.	
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 81	Last	12 months	Up	3.6%	Up	2.5%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-1946	range	Up	160.0%	Up	177.0%
FACTORS	—Neutral.	1946	decline	Down	19.6%	Down	19.4%

RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS
Reflects movement of averages.



Vertical lines represent the monthly range of Canadian General Investments; dotted line is the trend of the Averages.

SUMMARY: A shrewd investor who bought a group of average stocks at the low point in 1942 and sold them out at the peak prices of 1946 would have made a profit of 160% (see above). He could have made just a few more dollars if he had placed the same amount of money in Canadian General Investments at that time, and he would have had less certificates to look after and less commissions to pay.

The dividend yield of 5.4% is based on payments of .84c in 1946 and is considerably above the average return of common stocks at this time. The Investment Index rating of 81 suggests that the usual April bonus might not be quite as large as that paid last year.

Now that the management of Investment Trusts in Canada have had more experience it would seem that the average Canadian investor might pay more attention to this class of security. Over the longer term Canadian General Investments has been quite profitable to investors.

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is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C 1079 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of GUARANTEE INSURANCE and THEFT INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. H. L. MASSIE,
President.

BELLETERRE QUEBEC MINES
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 4

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on March 15, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 28, 1947.

By order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer

Dated at Toronto, January 9th, 1947.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 248

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 13th December 1946.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 121

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty and one-quarter cents (50¼c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on March 1, 1947 to shareholders of record at the close of business February 1, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer

Dated at Toronto, January 9, 1947.

in the second, and 83 cents in the third. It has been announced that the Hudson Bay proposes to add another unit to its power plant, which involves the expenditure of around $1,000,000. The enlargement of the power plant is to take care of the increased power needs of normal growth, as well as the treatment of zinc residues on a commercial scale.

C. S. E., Fredericton, N.B.—Sales of HUNT'S LTD. for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1946, were around $20,000 ahead of the total for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, and for the full year will prove to be by far the best in the company's history. Sales for the 11-months' period of $2,112,000 were an increase of 12.37 per cent over the same period last year, and assuming that the percentage increase over last year remains unchanged in December, the total for the year 1946 will approximate $2,364,000, compared with $2,092,000 for the 1945 period. Earnings are running well above the previous year's level, with net for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 equal to 68c a share on the combined Class "A" and "B" shares outstanding at that time. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, net profits were equal to 56c per share on the present capitalization. Recently the retail store and bakery of Holder's Bakery, Orillia, were purchased.

D. M A., Swift Current, Sask.—Yes, GOLD PAN MINES (1945) LTD. with a gold prospect in the Rice Lake section of Manitoba, recently awarded a contract for 8,000 feet of deep diamond drilling. I understand it is possible the company may carry out a further 8,000 feet, to test a shear zone extending in a north-east-southwest direction across the claims from the Pan-X shaft at the north, across the Gold Pan shaft, and on to the Gold Seal shaft at the south. Good grade ore is reported to have been mined from this shear in previous operations, and the drilling will test this structure along its known length of 1,700 feet. Several shafts were put down in the old work and pumping out of the old Gold Pan underground workings commenced in November, and they are to be mapped geologically and the drifts sampled. A program of 3,000 feet of drilling is proposed for the company's "F" group of claims, 3½ miles east of San Antonio Gold Mines, on which a new quartz vein has been discovered showing visible gold. The vein has been followed by trenching for over 100 feet and both ends were still open.

B. R. S., Sarnia, Ont. — Yes, BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., LTD., continues to do well. Net profit of the company and its subsidiaries more than doubled in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1946. After all charges, the year's net amounted to $87,972, equal to $2.02 a share on the outstanding capital stock, as compared with $36,935, or 85 cents a share, in the previous year. Gross, including interest from investments, totalled $272,291, against $178,657 the year before. Working capital of $479,421 compares with $539,394 a year ago. Demand for the company's products continues in excess of supply, states Arnold G. Hitchon, president, and the company looks forward to increased production in 1947 as the result of plant improvements now coming into operation. It is hoped that the new plant for the manufacture of Brantford "Sealed-in Siding" will be in production early in 1947. The new boiler house and asphalt melting stills at the Brantford Roofing (Maritimes) plant are now in operation and the remaining plant improvement projects are in the course of early completion.

A.J.B., St. Lambert, Que.—I understand that shareholders of GOLDEN WEST MINES at a recent special meeting in Montreal approved the sale of the company's property at Elbow Lake, Manitoba, to Century Mining Corporation, for 516,668 shares of the latter company. Century previously held the controlling interest in Golden West. The latter had assigned mortgage on property, plant etc., to Century securing expenditures made for development and mill construction. The shaft on the Golden West property has been completed to a depth of 500 feet and a crosscut is now being driven toward the ore indicated by diamond drilling.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Wage Demands an Influence

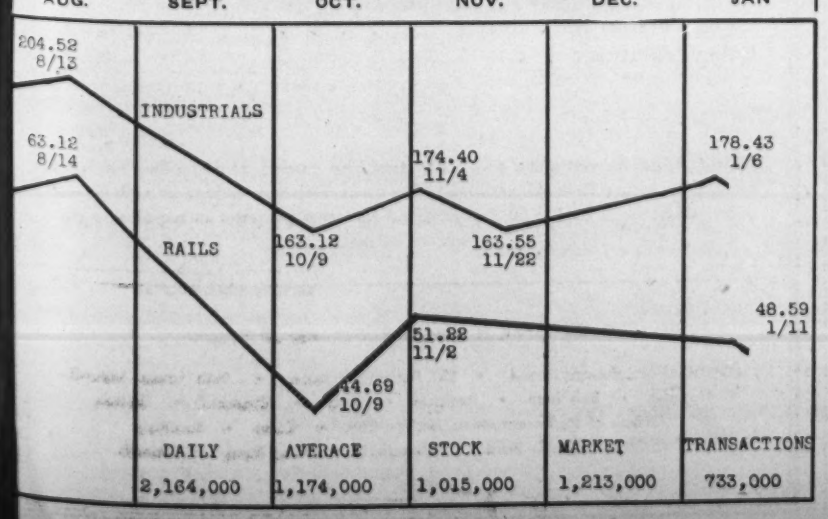
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the past several months has gone some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The May-October decline carried stock prices below the current level of business and earnings. Accordingly, a base for intermediate recovery has been established out of which advance has recently been achieved with further eventual advance not improbable.

One of the most important earnings considerations of the present year surrounds the labor picture. The question is whether there will be a series of important strikes to back up the already announced demands for wage rate boosts or, if, instead, the union leaders will prove more tractable than in 1946. It is generally believed that the 1947 pattern, whatever it may be, will be set by the settlement that is arrived at in the U.S. steel industry, where the annual contract will shortly come up for renewal. Awaiting clarification of the labor picture, it would be natural if the stock market slowed down its movement as compared with the recent fast rebound.

There are factors suggesting a more conciliatory labor attitude than that of 1946. Should it become evident that a new wave of strikes is not to occur, and if it also develops that such wage increases as labor may negotiate are not to be passed on to the public by way of price increases, one important hurdle of the current year will have been successfully cleared. Under such circumstances, assuming this is a development of the next sixty days, the stock market would have a new impetus for rally and might further narrow the spread existing between the relatively lowered prices of shares and the high level of business.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Company Reports

Imperial Life

COMMENCING business October 1, 1897, the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada will this year complete five decades of remarkable progress in building a strong and successful life insurance institution. Its 50th annual report shows that for the year 1946 the benefits disbursed to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to $7,396,000, as compared with $6,888,881 in 1945, $3,236,000 in 1926, and $103,000 in 1906. At the end of 1946 the assets to meet obligations to policyholders amounted to $137,567,000, as compared with $126,533,655 at the close of 1945, $40,124,000 at the end of 1926, and $3,332,000 at the end of 1906. Insurance in force totalled $437,339,000, as compared with $393,487,972 at end of 1945, $218,-230,000 at end of 1926, and $19,-254,000 at end of 1906. Insurance purchased from the company in 1946 amounted to $60,786,000, as compared with $41,636,559 in 1945, $37,110,000 in 1926, and $2,930,000 in 1906. Premium and interest income in 1946 totalled $19,502,000, as compared with $17,395,556 in 1945, $10,041,000 in 1926, and $855,000 in 1906.

Confederation Life

IN 1946 the Confederation Life Association paid to living policyholders the sum of $10,403,823, as compared with $9,390,108 in the previous year, while the amount paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders was $4,702,257, as compared with $4,-204,672 in 1945. The new business in 1946 totalled $106,831,970, as compared with $76,435,969 in the previous year, and the total business in force at the end of 1946 amounted to $700,-503,305, as compared with $621,950,-207 at the end of 1945, showing a gain for the year of $78,553,008. The increase in business in force was the largest in its history and so was the increase in new business. At the end of 1946 the surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to $15,089,967, as compared with $14,329,243 at the close of the previous year. An increase in premium income is also reported, as well as a low mortality rate, and a low expense rate, along with a further increase in the number and amount of its group welfare plans.

Continental Life

DURING the past year the Continental Life Insurance Company paid in benefits to living policyholders the sum of $782,048, as against $660,708 in 1945, while the amount paid to the dependents of those who died was $332,695, as against $283,271 in the previous year. Thus the total paid in benefits in 1946 was $1,114,743, as against $943,379 in 1945. Its policy and annuity reserves at the close of the year amounted to $13,619,544, as against $12,676,016 at the end of 1945. Business in force totalled $78,425,339, as against $66,832,157 at the close of 1945, showing a gain for the year of $11,593,182. Total assets at the end of 1946 were $16,079,897, as against $14,-997,748 at the end of the previous year, showing an increase during 1946 of $1,082,149. The company reports that in 1946, in addition to re-establishing those of its staff who returned from war service, it afforded openings to many other ex-service men in the course of a steady expansion of its sales organization.

Income Tax

A GOOD dollar's worth for anyone who has trouble computing his income tax is "How to Prepare Your Income Tax" by Lancelot J. Smith, C.A., (Collins, Toronto, $1.00). As clear, concise and complete as ever, the 1947 edition is different from all other tax guides in that it includes filled-in reproductions of the official income tax forms for reporting 1946 incomes. Thus the user doesn't have to waste time puzzling out the way to fill in his income tax form; he merely follows the examples given.

The Act to Amend the Income War Tax Act which was enacted in the last session of Parliament contains 40 pages of tax legislation. "How to Prepare Your Income Tax" includes all of these changes which affect personal income tax as well as the many new rulings, regulations and orders-in-council affecting taxation. The changes not effective until 1947 have been segregated so that the book is just as useful for estimating the 1947 taxes of persons who are required to pay quarterly instalments as it is for preparing the 1946 income tax returns due on April 30 next.

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16

ABOUT INSURANCE

Expansion of Group Cover Better Than Compulsory Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

From time to time there is a demand for the establishment of compulsory social insurance schemes by the government, on the ground that the protection available under the existing private enterprise system of insurance is inadequate and costs too much for most people.

It is not as well known as it should be that the coverage now obtainable for workers in business and industry at low cost under modern group policies is much more comprehensive than that provided under any proposed compulsory social insurance measure, and the cost, or any part of it, is not loaded on the general taxpayers.

IT IS the aim and endeavor of those engaged in the business of insurance as a private competitive enterprise to fully meet the requirement of the people for insurance protection at reasonable cost. To the extent to which they are successful in their efforts in this direction will the demand be lessened for the establishment of compulsory social insurance schemes by the government.

What is needed at the present time is a wider dissemination of information about the broad forms of insurance protection which have been made available in recent years under modern policies, the coverage under which is superior to that provided under compulsory social insurance schemes, and which, being on a voluntary basis, imposes no burden on the general taxpayers.

As the people generally, and especially business men, are seeking relief from instead of an addition to existing regimentation and taxation, there is increasing opposition to the infliction of more in the form of compulsory health insurance and similar measures. There is a strong body of public opinion against further intervention by the government in this field. In the matter of health cover, it is held that the government should confine its activities to the provision of medical care in the case of those unable to make such provision for themselves and that the rest of the population should not be subjected to this kind of regimentation.

Add to Tax Load

One of the strong objections to compulsory insurance measures is that they would place another heavy burden on the taxpayers, who are already carrying the greatest tax load in the history of the country. There is much opposition to the setting up of another army of government officials which would be required to operate a compulsory insurance scheme, and which would involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money in subsidies and salaries.

As far as protection of the masses of workers in industry against the hazards, changes and chances of life is concerned, they can be better protected at low cost on a voluntary basis under modern group insurance than under any of the proposed compulsory social insurance measures. This sort of protection involves no cost to the general taxpayers but is borne by those engaged in industry themselves.

It is true that the people generally are not as familiar as they might be with the extent of the coverage now available under the most modern forms of Group Insurance, which has thus brought comprehensive insurance protection to workers in industry and business at low cost. It affords employers the opportunity of obtaining for their employees needed protection at wholesale rates without regard to age, physical condition, sex or race. It enables employees to secure protection for themselves and families at low cost in co-operation with their employers. It enables young married employees with children to obtain protection when they need it most, while older employees are able to add to their insurance at a time when they may be uninsurable under an individual policy.

One of the most comprehensive group insurance plans to come to our attention so far is the one recently put into effect by the Bristol-Myers Company, maker of many well-known toilet and other chemical products, and underwritten by the Occidental Life. It provides group life insurance benefits, group accident and sickness benefits, hospital benefits, medical care benefits, medical benefits for dependents, unemployment benefits and retirement benefits.

One of the significant features of the plan is that it provides benefits of amounts adequate to the needs of the employee, not just token relief. Another is that it covers every hazard affecting the continuance of the employee's income. Still another is that the benefits of the plan are independent of each other, yet dovetail together. The retirement and group life insurance protection continue during receipt of benefits for accident or illness, and when retirement age comes and pension benefits begin, the full amount of the life insurance may be continued through the conversion privilege.

For the group life insurance provided under this plan all full-time employees are eligible after three months of employment. Each employee receives life insurance at least equal to one year's salary, with a maximum of $15,000. Death benefits may be paid all in cash, part cash and part instalment, or entirely in instalment, at employee's or beneficiary's option. Insurance continues until retirement age in the full amount of one year's salary or more. $1,000 of protection is continued from retirement age to death. If employee leaves or retires, the full amount or balance of his insurance may be changed to any of Occidental's life or endowment policies without evidence of insurability. Bristol-Myers pays the full premium for this benefit; where desirable the employee and employer may share the cost.

Disability Benefits

With respect to the group sickness and accident benefits, they cover long term and permanent and total disability, as in the case of short term disability, it is the practice of Bristol-Myers to continue the full salary of a worker for six weeks from date of his disablement by injury or illness. If a full-time employee's disability extends beyond six weeks, he is eligible to a continuance of income of 50 per cent of his salary, payable five weeks for each full year of completed service with a maximum of 100 weeks. If the employee has worked for Bristol-Myers for 10 years, and if his disability continues beyond the period for which income is provided under the previous benefit, he is entitled to further monthly income, to age 65, at which age the benefits due him under the retirement part of the plan become payable. If the disabled employee is entitled to Workmen's Compensation benefits, the payments from the insurance company are reduced by the amount of such benefits. The full premium for these benefits is paid by the Bristol-Myers Company.

Hospital benefits provide a choice of two plans. If the employee chooses semi-private accommodation, his bill for hospital room and meals will be paid up to $420 for any one disability. Under this choice, the disabled employee will have all hospital charges other than room and board, nurses' and doctors' fees paid up to $100 for any one disability. Total maximum benefit, $520. Or, if private accommodation is selected, the plan pays $20 for first day, $10 per day for next 10 days, $6 per day for next 50 days. Total maximum benefit, $420. Under both choices is included 14 days' benefits for confinement at childbirth.

Under surgical benefits, if injuries or illness necessitate operations, a schedule of fees up to $225 is provided for specified operations. Medical care benefits provide $5 per hospital visit by doctor, $5 per home visit by doctor, and $3 per office visit, $25 for laboratory and X-ray in any one diagnostic procedure. $250 maximum for any one disability. Nursing service is paid for up to $300 for any one disability. If employee is undergoing medical or nursing care, he pays up to the first $50 himself. Such charges above $50 and up to $250 are paid by the insurance plan. Bristol-Myers pays the full premium for these benefits. Medical care for dependents of employees, wives and children (3 months to 18 years of age) is also provided on the same scale as for the employees themselves, if they so desire, the employees paying the premium in this event. Under the unemployment benefit, the employee who leaves the service, because of lack of employment or other than through retirement, resignation or permanent disability, receives a schedule of regular weekly benefits varying from 4 to 50 weeks according to length of service. A comprehensive retirement income plan rounds out the group insurance program.

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YELLOWKNIFE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW FOR 1946-1947
A resumé of development work already completed and work planned for the following Yellowknife Gold Mining Companies:

COLOMAC, DISCOVERY, DIVERSIFIED, GIANT, SALMITA, AURLANDO, BEAULIEU, LEXINDIN, INDIAN LAKE
ADMIRAL, ALCAN, ALPHA, AMY, ANDREW, ANDY, ARCTIC, ATLAS, AURIGA, AURORA, BEAUCAMP, BEAURIV, BELLE-BRY, BERYLACA, BILOXI, BLADE, BOISE, BOWIE, BRAVO, BRUIN, BURGESS, CABALA, CABOT, CALIFORNIA, CAPTAIN, CARDINAL, CASSIDY, CAVAN, CHALKIS, CHARM, CIRCLE, CONALDON, CONJO, DALLAS, DEB, DOLPHIN, DORIS, DRAKE, DUNN, EMERALD, ESKIMO PETE, FAIRBANKS, FLEETWOOD, FORBES, FORTUNE, FREDERICK, GOLDPAC, GOLDRICH, GOTHAM, GREAT, HOMER, HUB, HUHILL, JENSEN, JEPH, JACKNIFE, KAMLAC, KARAT, KIMBERLEY, LASALLE, LEADER, LODESTAR, LUCILLE, LUNDAY, LUZON, LYNX, MARBEAU, MASSIVE, MEEWOOD, MERINO, MIDAS, MIRACLE, MOHER, NIB, ORACLE, ORO, PARTRIDGE, PAYNE, PENGUIN, PENSIVE, PET, PORTLAND, PRIMUS, QUEBEC, QUEST, QUYTANGLE, QUYTA, RANDALL, REGINA, SAMAR, SLEMON, SNOWDEN, SOVEREIGN, SUNSET, TANAUR, TARTAN, TIFFANY, TYPHOON, VESTA, WEST BAY, YANK
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THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1946

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$1,143,400,689.02
U. S. Government Obligations	2,221,342,803.35
State and Municipal Securities	118,135,196.10
Other Securities	182,949,569.36
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	1,126,462,490.27
Accrued Interest Receivable	11,488,983.11
Mortgages	8,037,431.07
Customers' Acceptance Liability	10,656,354.33
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	7,950,000.00
Banking Houses	32,588,572.13
Other Assets	2,523,388.94
	$4,865,535,477.68

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$111,000,000.00	
Surplus	154,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	48,500,613.02	
		$ 313,500,613.02
Dividend Payable February 1, 1947		2,960,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		15,623,913.90
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		13,663,693.10
Deposits		4,495,303,512.14
Acceptances Outstanding	$ 15,600,237.86	
Less Amount in Portfolio	3,870,414.29	11,729,823.57
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		1,086,324.31
Other Liabilities		11,667,597.64
		$4,865,535,477.68

United States Government and other securities carried at $402,936,340.00 are pledged to secure U. S. Government War Loan Deposits of $113,075,631.66 and other public funds and trust deposits, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

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ENCOURAGING VIEW OF PEACETIME PROGRESS

Given by F. H. MARSH

PRESIDENT

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Nation in Strong Position To Meet Events Ahead

The nations of the world are now engaged in their greatest co-operative effort — an attempt to make effective the United Nations Organization. They all realize that through the mere mechanics of life, through the advance of science far beyond our capacity to control, there is no longer such a thing as isolation. The world has become one community of which every nation is a part.

Commerce and Finance Among the Nations

Canada, by reason of her outstanding natural resources, is not suited to a world of economic nationalism. From our point of view our trading in world markets should be on as broad a scale as possible. Our best trading assets are the products of agriculture, our forests and our mines and, provided international conditions are satisfactory, these, along with our other productive powers, are adequate to maintain Canadian prosperity. It is essential that we preserve and ever strive to improve our efficiency of production and keep our costs at a level which will enable us to sell our surplus goods in competition with other nations.

Wartime Restrictions Passing

It was inevitable that the severe restrictions of wartime, which in their course brought serious inequalities, should be followed by a period of disturbance. During the past year, while some industries made remarkable strides, others, as the result of strikes and price restraints, were not so fortunate. Wages and salaries are now released from Canadian government control and while this may accentuate the labour difficulty for a time, it brings closer the ultimate restoration of a normal balance. Vital as controls have been to wartime production, they sit uneasily on normal peacetime economy, not only retarding recovery but even encouraging the evils of black markets and inflation. When controls can finally be dispensed with the remaining adjustments will be in sight.

Capital, Labour and Management

I would like to emphasize the futility of any agency of production, whether it be labour, capital or management, deliberately attempting to establish itself permanently in any position of superiority. Superficially, it might appear that certain aggressive labour unions have done this at the moment, but already the fatal reaction—loss of volume of production and employment—is developing. The best way to raise wages is to raise productivity.

There can be no possible substitute for hard work and the fact that many industrialists complain of their efficiency per worker being considerably lower than it was in 1938-39, is a situation that must be remedied if we are to have continued prosperity. It is an inevitable economic law that when prices advance to a certain point, the buying power of the average person becomes greatly lessened and essentially the demand shrinks rapidly, thereby creating unemployment with its consequent evils. It cannot therefore be too strongly stressed that our labour leaders as well as management should press this fact with a view to doing everything humanly possible to attain 100% per worker efficiency.

Un-Canadian Activity

During the past year Canadians have read evidence given in their own courts of law which has tended to prove that much of the disruption in labour, economic, social and educational circles has been injected there deliberately by agents and paid propaganda from outside Canada. More people than ever before see clearly that there are forces at work which would destroy our system and replace it with a kind of state monopoly directed from the top. A greater number of our thinking people, business leaders and others must take steps to combat the systematic drive of socialistic and communistic ideas which can succeed only in an atmosphere of public apathy. Business must do more than sell its products and services. It must sell itself.

Pioneer Days Not Over

As at no other time in our history Canadians are realizing the place they occupy in the world scheme. Our five million men and women workers have put Canada among the first half dozen nations of the earth—outclassing older and more experienced countries of far greater size. At the same time Canadians have built for themselves, and maintained, a standard of life unsurpassed anywhere outside of North America. All this has been done by initiative, enterprise, hard work, and sane management under our democratic and free system of business and government.

Statements that the "Pioneer Days" are over and that now we should settle down under a system of beneficent government control are not borne out by the facts at hand. With new developments poised on the horizon—out of electronics, radar, the technique of manufacture, chemistry and atomic energy—our great as yet undeveloped land to the north is just as exciting as was the North America of the Seventeenth Century. Under such a system as ours and with the kind of people we have developed, the "Pioneer Days" will not soon terminate.

Loss of Trained Youth Deplored

Emigration of Young Canadians Presents Serious Problem

Last year, 30,000 Canadians, many of them brilliant young veterans, applied for visas to live south of the border. Over 18,000 received the necessary permission and left the boundaries of Canada—presumably for good.

Back in 1850, it was estimated that around 150,000 Canadian-born were residents of the United States and the figures of this export of brains and energy mounted steadily until the peak of 1,250,000 was reached in 1930. The number has declined but even today there are over a million Canadian-born living and working on the other side—in Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles and New York—more than 100,000 in each of those centres. American records show that Canadian - born are heavily represented at the top of such professions as medicine, engineering, research—and in executive positions of great variety. When you consider that it costs $25,000 to raise and educate a young Canadian for a profession—you see what we have lost in time, effort, money and brain-power.

On the subject of immigration there are widely varying opinions, yet **emigration** is a problem equally as important on which there can be no diversity of thought if it but be realized that since Confederation, in spite of periods of substantial immigration, the growth of Canada's population has done little better than equal the natural increase in population.

BANK OF TORONTO'S POSITION STRONGEST IN HISTORY

B. S. Vanstone declares faith in our way of life, stresses confidence in future—

Profits

Our earnings after contributions to Staff Pension Fund and after providing $772,082 for Dominion Government taxes, of which $4,972 is refundable (full provision for bad and doubtful debts having been made), were $1,307,036. Depreciation on Bank Premises and Equipment allowed by the Government was $112,577, leaving net profits of $1,194,458, an increase of $259,321 compared with those of the previous year.

Dividends at the rate of $1.20 per share, an increase of 20c per share, totalling $720,000, were paid, the balance of $474,458 being added to Profit and Loss Account. The sum of $2,000,000 was transferred to Reserve Fund, which now totals $14,000,000, there remaining in Profit and Loss Account $296,205.

Total Assets

Total Assets are the highest in the history of the Bank, having increased over $11,000,000 to $367,000,000. These are more than twice what they were five years ago.

Current Loans and Discounts

A year ago we expressed the hope that there would be a greater demand for loans for commercial purposes and it is gratifying to report an increase of 28% in current loans. These now total over $81,000,000, an increase of $17,900,000, and as a year ago we were financing buyers of the last War Loan, the showing is all the more satisfactory.

I am glad to repeat last year's comment that we are anxious and always ready to assist small businesses as we are very conscious of their importance in the development of our country.

Deposits

Our Deposits from the public are now in excess of $300,000,000. Interest-bearing deposits increased $36,000,000, or over 21%, to reach an all-time peak of $209,000,000. Those not bearing interest, $94,000,000, increased $870,000.

There is a decrease of $29,000,000 in Dominion Government deposits. In 1945 the Ninth Victory Loan preceded the closing of the Bank's books, resulting in the Government balance being unusually high.

Branches

Ten branches have been established during the year and we contemplate opening at a number of other points as soon as premises are available.

Staff

In these days, when so much is said regarding security for the employee, it may not be amiss for me to point out that Canadian Banks have been in the forefront in this respect.

Our Bank provides continuous employment through bad as well as good times; liberal pensions for male staff with benefits after death to their families; retiring allowances to women and other employees; Group Insurance continuing after superannuation; Group Hospitalization, covering dependents also; sick leave with pay, and liberal financial assistance at low interest rates for purchse of homes or for other special requirements. Men and women, regardless of how conscientious or faithful they may be, cannot develop their full capacity or worth if over them hangs the fear of insecurity or actual discomfort for themselves and families.

Customers and Shareholders

We express to all customers and shareholders our appreciation of their friendship, loyalty and support and to those who have joined us during the year we give a hearty welcome.

Confidence in Future

The year ahead will not be without its problems. After a devastating war and world upheaval, normality cannot come overnight and we have been left with a legacy of debt, taxation, regulation, inflation and other burdens. However, despite temporary setbacks, we have made progress this past year and I look for it to continue. Possibly some recession will develop but in the long run its effect may be corrective and even helpful. Canada is a favored country and our faith in its future is in great part our faith in the Canadian way of life. Despite its faults and inequalities, the way we live and work has brought a high standard of life to our citizens, better than would have any other system and, in addition—despite the hard words of some critics —I think we are making faster progress toward the elimination of faults and inequalities than elsewhere.

In the years ahead our Country cannot help but grow in world importance and the Canadian Banks, whose responsibility it is to serve the ever-expanding needs of business will, I know, do their part. For ourselves, the problems of our customers are our problems and as always we are ready and willing to aid in their solution. Never in the long history of the Bank has it been in a stronger position to face the future than it is today.

RETURNS TO ENGLAND

On January 6th Mr. S. J. VOS commercial director for Trinidad Leaseholds of London, England returned to the old country via New York to catch the Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Vos has been in Canada on an extended business trip completing arrangements for the purchase of the Good Rich Refining Co. Ltd. by his English company.*

CHARLES ST. PIERRE,

of Montreal, who has been elected a director of the Crown Life Insurance Company. Mr. St. Pierre is General Manager of the Banque Canadienne Nationale and former president of the Canadian Bankers' Association. *

Agency Superintendent "North America" Companies

DAVID STUART MILLS

The Canadian Management of the Insurance Company of North America and Affiliated Companies announces the appointment of David Stuart Mills as Agency Superintendent for all companies in this group for the Dominion of Canada. This appointment became effective January 1st, 1947. Mr. Mills, prior to War 2 was in the employ of the Insurance Company of North America for many years. His war record is outstanding, having served in the Italian and French campaigns and returned to Toronto, his home, as a Captain in the 48th Highlanders of Canada. He is a graduate of Upper Canada College and enjoys a wide circle of friends throughout the Dominion.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

700,000 the previous year is indicated in preliminary figures on Canada's mineral production in 1946, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Although hampered by a shortage of skilled labor, by strikes, and by a lack of essential equipment, the mining industry continued at a high level of operations, the output in 1946 being higher than in any other peace-time year and only 10 per cent below the record of $566,700,000 in 1942. Output of fuels, structural materials and other non-metallics were at record levels, but the gains in these groups were more than offset by declines in the more important base metals.

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In expectation that some relief will be forthcoming for the Canadian gold mining industry, Vincent Mining Corporation has plans for intensifying its activity in the mining field. To do this it is proposed to utilize a good portion of the profits recently secured from industrial dealings. On the new property, Aladdin-Groundhog, in the Groundhog River area of Ontario, a contract for 5,000 feet of diamond drilling has been arranged. Drilling is to be resumed on the Hugh Malartic property, and has already commenced on Citralam Malartic, both properties adjoining Norbenite, where shaft sinking is in progress. Vinray Malartic, in the same area, where an ore zone has been indicated, is negotiating for finances to put down a three-compartment shaft. In the Malartic area, the corporation also controls Bradnor, Clarnor Malartic, Norman Malartic and Adele Malartic, but future plans for the last three have not yet been finalized. Financial arrangements with a view to resuming drilling are proceeding at Courageous Gold Mines, in the Louvicourt area. Other properties are also held in the Noranda and the Pershing areas.

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A program of 10,000 feet of deep diamond drilling is to commence immediately at Durham Red Lake Gold Mines. Shallow drilling last summer disclosed three zones of major importance, all of which returned interesting values. The No. 4 zone, which appears to consist of three parallel mineralized sections, returned values of $20.59 across 10 feet and $8.50 over six feet. This zone will be the starting point of the deep drilling program. A new financing agreement has been concluded which provides for the firm takedown of 200,000 shares at 17½ cents each, payable $20,000 within 60 days and $15,000 within 90 days. Options have been granted on 999,995 shares at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1 and if all options are exercised the treasury will be provided with a total of $729,999, and 1,500,000 shares will remain unissued.

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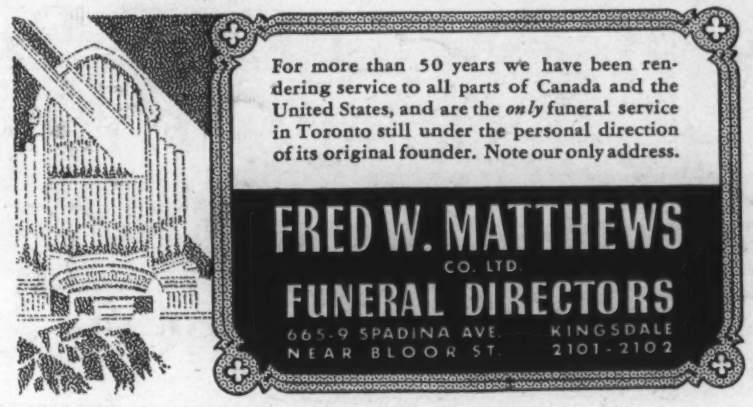
A big width of ore has been indicated at the second (265-foot) level at Dickenson Red Lake Mines, in Balmer township. A new mineralized and silicified zone was previously encountered in cutting the station and this showed values across a width of 20 feet or more. Since then a drill hole ahead of the station has more than doubled the width and returned a better grade. It is reported the whole zone will average good grade ore across a width of at least 50 feet. Exact details will not be known until the crosscut is carried through the zone and the drill indications confirmed by channel sampling. The shaft is being bottomed at a depth of 545 feet and the station for the fourth level was cut early this month at 515 feet. Initial lateral work will be carried out on the first and second levels while horizontal drill holes will be put out ahead of the crosscuts at the two lower horizons.

•

To develop ore indications found by drilling in a wide diorite porphyry dike, Mylamaque Mines, in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, plans sinking of an exploratory shaft. The dike was traced by drilling for some 1,200 feet showing an average width of about 200 feet. The area has been tested by 12 inclined holes and 11 vertical holes have tested a length of 800 feet. Various intersections of ore grade were obtained in all the vertical holes and in some of the angle holes. As gold values are erratic, and because of the nature of the deposit, it is felt that underground work is the only satisfactory way to determine ore limits and grade.

•

Officials of Petitclerc Mines, owning a property of 10 claims in Louvicourt township, Quebec, expect diamond drilling to be resumed about the middle of January. A heavy drill is being moved to the property and the program calls for the investigation at depth of the south-west portion of the holdings and the exploration of the possibilities of a diorite dike which extends east-west across the claims on the south boundary, adjoining Louvicourt Goldfields. Work carried out during 1946 included the completion of a program of cross-sectional drilling involving 24 holes for a total of more than 16,000 feet. The present program in a more concentrated area is intended to supplement the results obtained from this earlier work.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Dorion Red Lake Mines Limited
Lake Rowan (1945) Mines Limited
Commander Red Lake Mines Limited
O'Keefe Red Lake Mines Limited

BOURLAMAQUE & LOUVICOURT, QUEBEC
Mylamaque Mines Limited
Petitclerc Mines Limited
Tasmaque Gold Mines Limited

RIDOUT AREA (Sudbury Mining Division)
Hotstone Gold Mines Limited

KIRKLAND LAKE
Baldwin Consolidated Mines Limited

$287,000 in wages and salaries in the field, representing more than 350,000 man-hours of labour.

$338,000 for contract diamond drilling requiring more than 285,000 man-hours of labour. $150,000 of diamond drilling equipment was used to perform more than 125,000 feet of drilling.

$15,000 for assaying drill cores and rock samples.

$74,000 for the purchase of meat, groceries and other foodstuffs for labour directly employed and a further $58,000 for the feeding of contractors' crews.

$224,000 for the purchase of new mining machinery and equipment.

$88,000 for technical consultants' services and expenses in engineering geology and surveying.

$79,000 for lumber, building materials and general hardware for the construction of camps and buildings.

$38,000 for freight and transportation of materials and supplies.

$24,000 for accounting, legal and trust company services and expense.

$12,000 to Provincial Governments for mining licenses and land taxes; in addition, income taxes on wages and salaries, collected and remitted to the Dominion Government, exceeded $54,000; contractors employed collected and remitted a further $45,000.

In the field of exploration and development, 66 properties, comprising more than 1436 mining claims, were examined. Active development work was carried out on 18 properties, with shaft sinking completed on one. Four others were brought to the stage where underground work is considered necessary during 1947.

The shares of the companies listed in the margin of this announcement are recommended as attractive for the investment of RISK CAPITAL. You are invited to enquire for further information and current quotations

BREWIS & WHITE LIMITED

200 BAY STREET, TORONTO 1, ONT. Telephone ELgin 7225*

J. M. BREWIS, President — L. W. McIlmurray, Secretary Treasurer — A. W. WHITE, JR., Vice-President and General Manager

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LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 28th, 1947, payable on the 1st day of March 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of February, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH, Secretary

Toronto, January 16th, 1947.